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Secret Weapon for Navy; British Rations Changed; Crocker Placed on Ballot

The World's Day—July 27, 1942

Washington: Navy Fund for New Secret Weapon

An appropriation of $974,634,000 for a naval expansion program that includes $30,000,000 for secret training and a mysterious new weapon was approved by the Senate Naval Committee. The bill includes provision for a broad extension of naval aviation facilities designed to turn out 2,500 aviators a month.

The State Department is assembling all possible information on the treatment of United States citizens held by the Japanese, Secretary Hull said, momentarily declining comment on the situation. [Stories of U. S. correspondents released by the Japanese: Pages 1 and 7.]

Nomination of Judge Ingram M. Stainback as Governor of Hawaii was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. He succeeds Gov. Joseph B. Poindexter, whose term expired March 15.

Trial of the eight Nazis landed from an enemy submarine and accused as saboteurs continued into its seventeenth day, the military commission examining the last of the defendants.

The Byrd Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures reported that 1943 appropriations for "nonessential" agencies have been reduced by Congressional action by $1,313,983,208 and that further reductions are necessary, urgent, and possible. [Financial Page.]

Seizure of nearly 800 tons of airplane engine forgings, originally prepared for shipment to France before the outbreak of war, was announced by the War Production Board. The forgings, said to be of extremely high quality, will be remelted.

A speeding up in the enlisting of about 1,000 more yachtsmen and their small boats capable of off-shore navigation was called for over the week end by Secretary of the Navy Knox who said the boats are needed for patrol duty and offensive operations against enemy submarines.

Government assumption of increased petroleum transportation costs to the Atlantic seaboard will become effective on and after Aug. 1, Secretary of Commerce Jones announced. The financing will be undertaken by the Defense Supplies Corporation.

A bill appropriating for the current fiscal year $1,800,000,000 for 18 Federal war agencies, including $1,100,000,000 for the War Shipping Administration and $120,000,000 for the Office of Price Administration was signed by President Roosevelt.

The War Production Board formally announced approval of an increase in the synthetic rubber program from 800,000 to 870,000 tons a year as a result of improved engineering practices in production of butyl rubber. The expansion was disclosed by the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) last week.

Ninety thousand bicycles will be available for rationing in August, the largest quota—8,435—being assigned to Pennsylvania and second largest, 8,012, to Michigan.

Europe: New Ration Year Opens in Britain

Britain's new ration year began, highlighted by increased allotments of cheese and sugar, but less canned goods and with sweets and chocolate rationed for the first time.

Every Jew in Germany has been ordered into Poland by Aug. 1 as part of a new program to rid Germany of all Jews, it was reported in Istanbul, Turkey.

A new Rumanian drive against sabotage and anti-government activity has resulted in 235 persons being sent to concentration camps or confined to their homes under house arrest, it was reported from Bern, Switzerland.

Jacques Doriot's much bombed headquarters of the Axis-collaborating French Popular Party at Nantes, was reported by British radio to have been destroyed by the third bomb to be hurled into the structure during the past two weeks.

Yugoslav parachute troops and tank detachments have captured a further number of inhabited towns, including the railway town of Osijek, the Moscow radio reported via CBS.

Nazis wiped out the Norwegian village of Televaag on the island of Sotra, near Bergen, in reprisal for the shooting of two members of the secret police, witnesses reaching Britain declared.

Bay State: Crocker Gets Place on Senate Ballot

Judge John V. Spalding ordered the name of Courtenay Crocker, Republican candidate for the United States Senate from Massachusetts, placed on the primary ballot. [Page 3.]

Seventy per cent of Bay State motorists are failing to display gas rationing stickers, unofficial survey showed. [Page 2.]

Seven New England quarries won honorable mention for their safety records during 1941. [Page 4.]

Last-minute rush to file nomination papers for the fall elections in Massachusetts before tomorrow's deadline. [Page 2.]

Men in the News: All in the Day's Work

Gen. Hideko Tojo, Japan's Prime Minister, declared that Japan is determined to destroy the United States and Great Britain. He said that "Japan would not hesitate to co-operate with India and help it in carrying through its wishes" for independence. He declared that Japan can "no longer tolerate Anglo-American influence in India."

Prime Minister Churchill is to give a lengthy review of the entire war situation in Commons before it adjourns for summer recess, it was announced in London.

Premier Mussolini has been in Libya since June 29—the time of the capture by the Axis of Matruh—an official Stefani Italian news agency report stated.

Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister to the United States, arrived in London, having crossed the Atlantic in a flying boat.

Dr. Karl Clodius, Germany's No. 1 foreign trade "organizer," has arrived in Budapest on a mission designed to speed up Hungarian grain shipments to Germany, the British radio stated via CBS.

Americas: Mexico Watches Its Axis Nationals

President Avila Camacho ordered cancellation of naturalization papers of all Axis nationals in Mexico "whose conduct casts doubt on their loyalty to Mexico."

National: Runoff Primary Indicated in Texas

Texas awaited final returns in Saturday's Democratic primary to learn whether or not a runoff will be necessary in the United States Senate race where Senator O'Daniel, seeking renomination, was holding a substantial lead over former Governors Allred and Moody but was still short of a majority required to make a runoff unecessary.

New York's Governor Lehman, formerly a supporter of Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, announced his support for Roosevelt-backed Senator James M. Mead.

Mrs. Ernest Lundeen, widow of the late Farmer-Labor Senator from Minnesota, filed with Minnesota's Secretary of State Mike Holm for the Farmer-Labor nomination for the United States Senate.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE | RAIN | COOL WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Lower Living Standard Seen In Pay Boosts

Harvard economist links inflation to bidding of the buying public for scarce commodities.

The standard of living in the United States will go down 15 per cent this year, and every wage advance granted means that the rest of the people will have to carry an extra decline in their standard.

This analysis of the inflation situation was made here today by Prof. Sumner H. Slichter, President last year of the American Economic Association and one of the foremost labor economists in the country.

"The problem of wages and inflation is as simple as grade school arithmetic," declared the Harvard economics expert.

"Dangerous rises in some prices have already occurred.

"The supply of consumers' goods will be at least $10,000,000,000 less this year than last," he continued.

Drop in Consumer Goods

"Pay rolls will be up about 25 per cent, or about $15,000,000,000.

"Dividends are, of course, small in relation to pay rolls. They ran last year around $5,000,000,000 and will probably be down 10 per cent this year or more.

"No matter how much workers spend for goods, they will not be able to buy more than is available, which is about 15 per cent less than last year.

"You can't buy more than is produced or that can be taken out of inventory. You simply bid up the price for what you buy. That is what we mean by inflation.

"When our income is too large in comparison with the supply of goods," repeated Professor Slichter, "we won't get more. We may pay more, but we won't get more.

"The result of this is that we are going to have maybe a 15 per cent drop in our standard of living in 1942 as against 1941.

Burden on All Classes

"Anyone who now asks for a wage increase is asking exemption for himself from the decline in the standard of living which the nation as a whole must experience.

"Is a worker entitled to such an

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Germans Gaining Toward Stalingrad; American Tells of Shanghai Torture; Congress Prods Cargo Plane Program

Bill provides new body outside WPB to build cargo-carrying planes to offset sub losses.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27—Congress today began to build its own fire under the project for the immediate construction of a vast fleet of cargo-carrying airplanes.

Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma and Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado introduced a bill this afternoon establishing a military supply board and directing it to proceed at once to build flying boats and land-based planes for the transportation of both soldiers and supplies.

But the step proposed by Senator Lee and Senator Johnson raised issues which went beyond their specific proposal.

Their bill carries substantially forward the trend already evident in Congress to attempt to take over the direction of the production program from the War Production Board and to set up separate and independent agencies taking specific directions from Congress itself.

This trend first became a significant actuality when, at the initiative of the Senate, a new government rubber agency, apart from the WPB, was set up to direct a phase of the synthetic rubber program.

Repeats Rubber Maneuver

The Lee-Johnson measure now seeks to do for air-cargo planes what Congress did for synthetic rubber—to add new agencies to the existing centralized control of the war program which Congress itself, a few months ago, was so influential in bringing into power.

But there is no question today that the air-cargo project is going to have highly publicized consideration and the attention which

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Journalist jailed for 109 days by Japanese gets view of how Tokyo's technique works.

Among the American newspaper correspondents released by the Japanese and awaiting passage to the United States at Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa, is Frederick B. Opper, who succeeded Randall Gould as representative of The Christian Science Monitor in Shanghai and as editor of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury. Mr. Opper, who was arrested by the Japanese at the outbreak of hostilities with the United States, has filed his first account of experiences and of conditions in Japanese-occupied territory. Other dispatches from Mr. Opper will follow.

By Frederick B. Opper

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOURENCO MARQUES, Portuguese East Africa, July 24. Delayed—The last half-year under Japanese domination indicates that Shanghai is now one of the clearest examples of Japanese technique in the Far East.

I personally am able to vouch for this, following 109 days of incarceration in a Gendarmerie jail with formal Japanese announcement that my case was referred to a court martial on charges of "espionage and disturbing the public peace," adding I "can be held responsible for one of the factors which led to the outbreak of the great Asia war."

My dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor previous to the outbreak of war presumably formed part of the indictment with the Japanese laying emphasis on those articles which described Japanese Army, politics, and Japanese-Russian relations.

The Gendarmerie, which is Japan's equivalent of the Gestapo, was extremely reluctant to include this writer among the prisoners being exchanged for Japanese nationals and only United States Government insistance on this enabled me to escape further unpleasant treatment at the Gendarmerie's hands. Description of the writer's experiences are representative of Japanese actions in Shanghai. With gendarmes arresting me illegally in the French Concession and the French powerless to prevent, and held in filthy conditions incommunicado, the Japanese meanwhile were propa-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Japanese treatment of Americans: Page 7.

By a Staff Artist

Crucial Battle in Russia

Black arrows indicate points which Germans claim to have reached. White arrows show main points of Russian resistance or of counter-attack.

Nazis say army within 50 miles of city despite Russian heroism —Hamburg bombed.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Germans today claimed to have captured Bataisk, 20 miles south of Rostov, and to have driven east to within 50 miles of Stalingrad.

Whether or not the High Command makes good these claims, the most significant feature of this titanic battle is the surprising resistance of the Russian soldiers to the million or so men that Marshal Fedor von Bock has thrown into his offensive. The Germans were apparently in the streets of Rostov last Friday, yet resistance continues in the City, even though the move down to Bataisk seems to show that it is practically surrounded.

Similar resistance is reported at Novocherkassk, 20 miles northeast of Rostov, and at Tsimlyansk, another 100 miles to the east. At both of these points Germans appear to have pushed across the Don, but at both the Russians have exacted an appalling price for the advances and have prevented the Germans broadening their base across the river to any great extent.

Farther north, the Germans say they are within 50 miles of Stalingrad at the big bend of the Don. This salient is not so dangerous so long as the Rostov sector holds out, but will become increasingly more so as Russian forces at Rostov have to give ground.

The unknown quantity in all this fighting is the extent of the German losses exacted by the Russian firmness and the damage that Russian fliers have been able to do to the Germans' extended supply lines. Another unknown factor is the existence and whereabouts of Russian reserves still available to Marshal Timoshenko. The Russians still are attacking at Voronezh, while a new attack has been launched at Bryansk, 250 miles northwest of Voronezh, which might considerably endanger advanced German positions, if it developed into a major counterattack.

The manner in which the Russians are contesting every foot of ground appears to justify the great demand in Britain for a diversion in the West, as exemplified in yesterday's Trafalgar Square mass meeting for that purpose. So far the main diversion has come from the air, in a heavy RAF attack on Hamburg, by about 600 planes, following the dropping of 50 two-ton bombs on Duisburg the previous night. Retaliatory raids by the Luftwaffe on 23 areas in England was on a considerably larger scale than for some time past, although the alertness of British fighter craft apparently gave the invaders a difficult task.

Nazis Speed Defenses To Block Second Front

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While Anglo-American leaders are considering plans for the promised second front in the West, the Germans are making extensive military preparations for that event. New and modern fortifications are being constructed. The civil population is being evacuated ruthlessly from coastal districts.

The French channel and Atlantic coast has been formed into a special military zone. Preventive measures also have been taken in other parts of Occupied France where Nazi police, helped by Vichy Quislings, have been carrying out mass arrests of persons suspected of pro-Allied sympathies.

German propaganda spokesmen have been spreading extensive information about the strong fortifications which the Germans allegedly have built along the entire French coastline. The Berlin DNB agency has pointed out that much material has been taken from the French Maginot Line and utilized to build these coastal forts.

In the spring of 1942 German military authorities declared that the French coast was protected by a new "West Wall," an almost uninterrupted system of modern coastal defenses which stretch over 725 miles.

Nazis Bare Details

In contradiction to their usual secrecy in military affairs, German propagandists were lavish in publishing details of these impregnable fortifications. According to reports originating in Vichy, the Germans have adopted Russian methods in completing coastal defenses in France. Not only have they constructed strong coastal forts but they have been planting extensive mine fields and building hidden forts in a strip of territory 25 miles deep, behind the first line.

The Nazis also gave out that they were fortifying a second line of defenses around the Aisne River in Northern France and a third line along the Meuse River. They are, the report continued, also maintaining their West Wall defenses on the French frontier Siegfried-line in a state of constant preparedness. The number of German troops available for the defense of Continental Europe was indicated as between 800,000 and 1,000,000 men.

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With Beef Aplenty at Source N. E. Shouts for Normal Share

With local retail grocers and provision dealers dispatching urgent telegrams to Washington demanding "a normal share of beef for New England," and wholesale meat dealers pressing their case before Office of Price Administration and Department of Agriculture officials, the cause of Boston's sudden and mysterious beef famine today became more obvious to the beef-hungry consumer.

Actually there is no shortage of beef at the source, it seems, nor are heavy Government purchases the cause for the abrupt decline of beef supplies in the local market. Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers and Provision Dealers Association, explained this morning that the present "famine" is due to "the refusal of beef suppliers to order the meat until the present restrictive price ceiling is adjusted in Washington."

Bostonians also pondered this morning the meaning of reports that their allegedly beefless city had received at least 40 per cent, and possibly 55 per cent, of its normal beef receipts during the last week.

Another source disagreed with this survey. Boston has only received 20 per cent of its normal beef receipts in the last two weeks, Robert G. Jahrling, Springfield Hotel proprietor, told a group of hotel owners who met in Boston. Because March prices on which the beef ceiling was based were lower in New England than in other parts of the country, beef has been diverted to other cities, he said.

He held out two alternatives: (1) To raise the March ceiling prices on wholesale beef, or: (2) Put live cattle prices under the March ceiling.

Ceiling Violators Can Be Sued July 31

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 27

Prices and Your Purse

Consumer Calendar

Sugar stamp No. 5 was good for two pounds any time before midnight July 25. If you haven't already used stamp No. 7, it is still good for an extra two pounds through Aug. 22.

July 31 is the date aggressive housewives can begin suing storekeepers who violate price ceilings. Damages allowed under the law are a minimum of $50 (or treble the amount of overcharge, whichever is greater) plus attorney's fees and costs.

On Aug. 1 Government-fixed rents become effective in 94 congested war production areas.

U. S. Needs Typewriters

Uncle Sam needs your typewriter—provided it's not more than seven years old and not a portable. He wants it for use on bombers, battleships or in Government bureaus.

Call your typewriter dealer and sell your machine to him for the trade-in allowance of Feb. 1, 1941. He will see that it gets to Uncle Sam.

Some Prices Skyrocket

Lamb and roasting chickens skyrocketed between mid-May and mid-June, the Labor Department reports. Lamb rose 10 per cent and chickens 9 per cent in one month. Neither are covered by Leon Henderson's price ceilings. Apples rose 23 per cent and are now selling at more than 50 per cent the price charged in March, while bananas, now under ceilings, went down 12½ per cent.

Mr. Henderson quoted the Labor Department figures to show how food prices, exempt from price ceilings for the special benefit of the farmer, now constitute a "definite inflationary tendency."

Food prices during the month rose just about as much as they have every month since the war began, but rent controls kept the overall cost-of-living down for the average city dweller. Largest rent reductions between March 15 and June 15 occurred in Mobile, Ala., with a drop of 11.8 per cent and in Norfolk, Va., with a 9 per cent decrease. Other cities where rents fell sharply included: Seattle, Wash., Birmingham, Ala., Cleveland, Ohio, and Detroit.

Tin Cans

Housewives in 140 cities are now being asked to save tin cans. Step-up in the campaign came after WPB's discovery that more detinning facilities are available due to disappearance of their supply of commercial tin plate trimmings.

Routine for preparing cans for

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Nazis in Bataisk?

Claim 20-Mile Drive South of Rostov

The claim to have captured Bataisk, 20 miles south of Rostov, on the railway leading to the oil port of Baku on the Caspian Sea, was made by the German High Command today.

The Nazi communiqué said the town was taken by storm after

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Arctic Attack: Germans Harry Russia-Bound Allied Convoy

Associated Press

First Pictures of Battle in Barents Sea

Left: Flying so low that they appear to be almost touching their quarries, German planes (indicated by white circles) attack a United Nations convoy in the Barents Sea on the Arctic route to Northern Russia. Far above the freighter in foreground is a barrage balloon. One ship was sunk and two were damaged in this attack early in July. Right: Attacked by German torpedo planes, cargo vessel in a Russia-bound convoy goes up in smoke. This was described as being one of the largest convoy battles which has been fought on the Arctic route.

Lack of Display of Gas Stickers Declared Clearcut Violation of Rules

Youth Comes to the Rescue Of the Farm Crops of Maine

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 27—Thanks in some measure to the efforts of the Youths' Farm Army, Maine crops will be harvested and the haying done despite the acute shortages of adult farm labor bothering farmers throughout the State.

Economically unable to compete with the wage inducements offered by the shipyards and other busy Maine war effort industries, the farmers had to rely more than ever, this year, upon youthful farm helpers whose efforts may have averted a serious situation.

Some 3,000 boys were recruited for work on farms by the campaign conducted jointly by the Department of Education and the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with County Agents of the University of Maine Extension service. Many of the young helpers are transported daily to and from the farms where they work and others are receiving board and room at prevailing rates where transportation facilities are lacking or distances are too great.

Political Field

Republicans and Democratic leaders are both claiming September victories. Republicans, State Chairman Lloyd B. Morton announced some time ago, would forego the whirlwind tours of other election years to save gas, nevertheless are finding opportunities for rallies and are reported to be devoting particular attention to the First District where ex-Governor Brann is the Democratic opponent of Robert Hale for the Congressional seat to be vacated by incumbent Representative James C. Oliver. While the GOP is making frequent references to the manner in which Governor Sewall organized the State's Civilian Defense forces, Democrats are capitalizing upon the business and banking experience of George W. Lane Jr., their gubernatorial candidate who is pledged to nothing beyond a "business administration."

Traffic Drops

Maine highway traffic showed a 35 per cent drop in June, according to a survey by the State Highway Commission, when compared to June, 1941, and new gas rationing restrictions doubtless will result in a far greater decline during the remainder of July.

Despite this fact, an alarming increase in driving while under the influence of liquor has been noted by the State Police in a report for the period from June 29 to July 6. Chief Weaver of the State Police made known the fact that drunken driving was a substantial contributing cause in highway accidents and promised a close watch for such offenders.

Shipyard workers, whose alleged speeding on the highways in defiance of the Governor's 40-mile-an-hour speed limit edict has aroused severe criticism of other motorists whom they pass on the highways, likewise have been warned to watch out. Chief Weaver has indicated he is done with "fooling" and attempting to educate these drivers to slower speeds and arrests now will be in order. Meanwhile, Civilian Defense officials have taken over the responsibility of pushing the forming of ride-sharing clubs to facilitate travel of defense workers as the tire situation grows more serious.

Open-House Days

The opening of the beautiful old houses of the historic towns of Newcastle and Damariscotta, always an event that has attracted admirers of antiques and Colonial architecture, will be repeated this year despite the fact gas rationing may prohibit many from attending.

The event will be held on July 29 under the auspices of the Newcastle-Damariscotta Women's Club and while a special display of Maurice Day's original photographs used by Disney in making the film, "Bambi" will be an added feature, it will be the chance to visit the mellow and lovely old houses that will remain the major attraction for those able to avail themselves of this annual opportunity to see some of the beautiful private homes in these two traditional Maine towns.

By a Staff Photographer

New Aviation Cadets Leave

These men are part of a group of 30 enlisted men who left Boston today for the Air Force Classification Center at Nashville, Tenn., to begin training as Aviation Cadets. Here they are being checked off at South Station by Capt. W. J. McCracken, President of the Aviation Cadet Examining Board, before boarding a train.

Lower Living Standard Seen In Pay Boosts

Continued from Page 1

exemption? He is asking a special privilege. He is asking that his standard of living be stabilized as it stands, while the standard of the nation is going down.

"Maybe he is in a low-wage bracket, and deserves to have more pay. But if his standard of living is preserved, the standard of the rest of the people goes down proportionately.

"If the standards of half the people in the country are preserved by wage increases, while the standards of the nation are going down 15 per cent, then the other half of the people suffer a loss of 30 per cent.

Asking for Exemption

"The worker who asks an increase is asking an exemption, in brief, and the rest of the nation has to take it on the chin a little harder so his standard can be preserved.

"That does not mean his claim is necessarily wrong. It means the burden of proof for a wage advance is on the worker today as never in normal times.

"We are in a fight, and in a fight we have to take our war production out of our supply of goods.

"The ordinary rules of the game do not any longer apply.

"If the worker wonders why, with the great demand for labor, he can't raise his standard of living, the reason is that we have to put into the fight not only all of the increase in goods which we are able to produce, but also some of production which would go into our standard of living."

Ways to Halt Inflation

Three main ways in which citizens may do their part to fend off inflation were named by Professor Slichter as these:

1. Buy more life insurance. The money will go into paying for the war, because the insurance companies will buy government bonds with it.

2. Reduce debt. If people with mortgages on their homes will make a special point of cutting down their debt, they will help in preventing inflation. The banks which receive the mortgage payments will in turn buy Government bonds.

3. Buy war bonds. The Treasury has set the goal of a billion dollars of war bonds per month. This is altogether too small. It would not offset the rise in pay rolls between 1941 and 1942.

"It is foolish to buy the sort of things available now when you can wait three years and get something much better," concluded Professor Slichter. "Much of the improvement is connected with the military and can't be made public yet. The people don't know and can be told now how much improved very many things will be after the war."

Group of 30 Enlisted Men Off To Train as Aviation Cadets

War Activities in New England

Enlisted Men Will Fly—Thirty enlisted men stationed at Army posts in and around Boston left for Nashville, Tenn., this morning to begin training as Aviation Cadets. It was one of the largest groups of enlisted men yet to leave this area for air training.

Twenty of today's group were residents of Greater Boston, while the others came from various States, one as far away as California. One member of the group was from the Aviation Cadet Board itself and another from the First Service Command Air Office.

At Nashville the new cadets will receive their preliminary indoctrination and tests to determine their aptitude as pilots, bombardiers, and navigators. They will be sent to a flying field for instruction in the branch for which they are selected.

Religion in the Shops—War workers of all creeds employed in the plant of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company at Hartford, Conn., attended religious services yesterday—the first, it was believed, to be held in any factory in the country.

"Worshipping God in a war plant will help us to keep the greater task before us, that of making the war serve a constructive end," said the Rev. Charles B. Stinnette, Jr., Curate of the Trinity Episcopal Church, during the brief evening service. He added that the services for Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Jews were a demonstration of "the democratic right to worship God as we desire."

"Cheers from the Camps"—The first New England broadcast of the radio program, "Cheers from the Camps," will be aired tomorrow night from Camp Edwards, Mass. The cast of this "radio letter home" will be made up for the most part of boys from Massachusetts. In addition to a serious dramatization of their war work, the men will stage a variety show sharing with the home folks the lighter side of camp life. By means of remote control pickups, with Ted Husing doing the description, soldiers, marines and sailors will demonstrate their war duties from anti-aircraft installations, Engineer Amphibian Corps training grounds and Field Artillery Batteries.

"Cheers from the Camps" serves as a weekly radio letter from the boys in camp to the folks at home. Broadcast over the combined facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting System and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and short waved throughout the world, the program is sponsored by General Motors.

New Special Service Officer—Capt. Bernard J. Duffy has been named Special Service Officer to succeed Lieut. Col. John J. Donovan, who has become Public Relations Officer for the First Service Command. Captain Duffy, whose home is in Boston, was ordered to active duty from command of veterans CCC Company at Torrington, Conn., on July 20, 1941. He had the distinction of being commissioned a Second Lieutenant Oct. 15, 1918, at the age of 19.

Candidates File Papers As Deadline Nears

Representatives Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Milton and Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Lowell, both seeking re-election, today headed a long list of State and national office candidates filing certified nomination papers in the office of Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State.

With the deadline for filing such papers set for tomorrow at 5 p. m., a rush was under way to submit the papers on time.

Representatives Wigglesworth and Rogers are both seeking a ninth term in the National House of Representatives. Representative Wigglesworth is from the Thirteenth Congressional District and Mrs. Rogers from the Fifth.

Only one of the 12 Massachusetts Representatives in Congress definitely seeking renomination had not filed his nomination papers at the State House by noon today. He is Representative George L. Bates (R) of Salem. (Sixth District.)

While Representative Bates is expected to have no Republican opposition, two candidates for the Democratic nomination for Representative in Congress from the Sixth District filed papers today. They are James D. Burns of Salem and Leander H. Caswell of Haverhill. Leo A. Reardon of Boston and Francis H. Foy of Quincy meanwhile filed papers for the Democratic nomination in the Thirteenth Congressional District.

Richard E. Johnston of Boston, former member of the Massachusetts House and a leader in Canadian-American circles, became the second Republican candidate for State Treasurer to submit his papers at the State House. The first candidate thus to qualify for State Treasurer was Senator Laurence Curtis (R) of Boston.

Frank Hurley of Holyoke, former Democratic State Senator, filed papers for the Democratic nomination for Representative in Congress from the First District, where Representative Allen T. Treadway (R), of Stockbridge, is seeking renomination.

70 Per Cent of State Autos Said to Be Without the Insignia

Clearcut violations of gasoline rationing regulations by approximately 70 per cent of Bay State motorists were disclosed today by an unofficial survey by Federal officials.

Only 30 per cent of the motorists in Massachusetts are displaying their A, B, or C sticker, according to the checkup. This sticker must be displayed under current regulations governing the sale and purchase of gasoline, Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, said.

The checkers, however, took into consideration the fact that many motorists have as yet had no occasion to make use of their new rationing books or were awaiting the granting of a supplementary supply which would give them a new sticker. No immediate prosecution is expected until local rationing boards have indicated that the congestion caused by the large number of requests for supplementary gasoline has diminished.

Local rationing boards continued to hustle approval of applications for B and C supplemental gasoline ration books, after the first Sunday under the "fool-proof" coupon system resulted in traffic dropping 75 to 90 per cent below a non-ration, week-end normal.

Meanwhile, as motorists began to receive their B and C books they found them tailored according to the occupational driving needs, as outlined on their supplemental applications.

For instance, one motorist who claimed 310 miles monthly occupational driving discovered to his immediate dismay that his B book must last him for six months. A little fast figuring, however, revealed that this extended B book plus his A book gives him 310 miles occupational driving and 90 miles for shopping, church, and other driving each month.

On the other hand, motorists who claimed more than 470 miles a month occupational driving, the maximum provided in the B book which must last at least three months, were concerned over how to bridge the monthly gap in their occupational driving needs.

At the same time, motorists on meager rations were figuring ways and means to get the maximum mileage out of their gasoline. Every mile per gallon beyond 15 miles is actually a bonus, inasmuch as the ration system is figured on 15 miles a gallon.

Car owners generally are expected to have their motors tuned up for extra mileage. Also more motorists are expected to drive below 40 miles an hour, finally realizing that slow speed means more driving miles per ration unit.

Yesterday's traffic was "the lightest summer Sunday traffic on record," according to State Police. The usually much traveled Worcester Turnpike was practically deserted, as were the Mohawk Trail, the Concord Turnpike, and other trunk highways.

Roads leading to near-by beaches, however, were well packed, as motorists restricted themselves to short hops. Busses and trains to distant points were jammed, with such patronage being up about 100 per cent over the corresponding Sunday a year ago.

Detroit Raids Net Red Flashlight In Banned Articles

DETROIT, July 27 (AP)—Federal Bureau of Investigation agents raided an additional 60 homes of enemy aliens in the Detroit area yesterday and seized firearms, cameras, binoculars, short-wave receiving sets and other "prohibited articles.

The raid was the second for the Detroit area within 24 hours.

A red-lens flashlight was confiscated in a raid in Ann Arbor, and John S. Bugas, agent in charge of the Detroit F. B. I. office, said it appeared from the circumstances that the flashlight could have been used as a signaling device.

The F. B. I. continued its questioning of a German enemy alien who was seized in one of the 120 raids in Detroit Saturday. Mr. Bugas said the man, whose name he declined to disclose, was a war-production worker and had in his possession blueprints, photographs and correspondence.

About 55 per cent of the homes searched were those of German aliens and the others were homes of Italian aliens, Mr. Bugas said.

In all except one of the 60 raids, prohibited articles were found, Mr. Bugas added. Only three of the 120 searches Saturday proved fruitless.

Mr. Bugas said the raids showed an "alarming disregard" for the Presidential proclamation of last Dec. 7 and the subsequent warnings that such articles should be turned over to authorities for the duration.

80 P. C. of Textile Union Votes to Join the A. F. of L.

Eighty per cent of the membership of the American Federation of Textile Operatives, old independent union, has voted to come into the American Federation of Labor, John J. Murphy, New England representative of the A. F. of L., declared here today.

Within another week Mr. Murphy forecast the trend toward the A. F. of L. would be 100 per cent complete.

He added that the A. F. of L. would be on the ballot in four textile mill elections to be held soon at Fall River, Mass., by the National Labor Relations Board.

Previous Elections

In four previous elections at Fall River, the A. F. T. O. contested with the big Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and lost. The independent, which is composed of textile craftsmen, was similarly threatened in the four new elections, and took steps to make a hookup with the C. I. O.'s rival, the A. F. of L.

Mr. Murphy pointed out that the recent convention of the A. F. T. O. had voted to seek affiliation with the A. F. of L., and that in accordance with the independent's constitution, a vote of the individual A. F. T. O. locals was then required.

Yesterday, the Knot Tiers' Union at Fall River and the Weavers' Progressive Association balloted in favor of the merger. The knot tiers are reported to number 150, and the weavers 1,200. Previously, the loom fixers' and the slasher tenders' locals of the A. F. T. O. at Fall River had similarly voted. Fall River is the center of the A. F. T. O.

Mr. Murphy said the A. F. T. O. members would go into the Textile Workers' Union of the A. F. of L.

Original A. F. T. O.

Back at the beginning of this century, the original A. F. T. O. was one of the strong textile organizations of the country. It then joined with another big textile union to form the Textile Workers' Union of the A. F. of L.

The first A. F. T. O. was then disolved, but the name was revived in the present A. F. T. O. 15 years later when the same group withdrew to set up an independent organization again. This now appears in process of disappearance, as its ancestor of 40 years ago, by going back into the A. F. of L.

Bare-Knee Ban Hit By Yale Freshmen

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 27 (AP)—Yale freshmen protested today against a rule forbidding them to enter their dining hall while clad in "safari pants"—trousers cut just above the knee—a campus fad this summer.

Letters to the undergraduate daily, the Yale News, charged discrimination in favor of upper classmen, whose knees to date have been unhampered by regulation.

A news reporter who exposed his knobby knees to the eyes of the freshman dining hall's police reported being stopped by one of them who kindly, but firmly, told him, "no shorts in here, bud."

Quincy Union to Enter Group?

The big independent union in the Fore River shipyard at Quincy, Mass., may go into the new national federation of independent unions but the question has not been discussed and a decision is not likely for several months, Harold A. Thomas, Business Agent of the independent, said today.

Formation of a national organization of independent unions was announced at Chicago yesterday as in process.

The projected federation is designed to put independents in better position to compete with the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, its sponsors said. A founding convention is scheduled for Chicago Oct. 2-4.

The Independent Union of Fore River Workers is the biggest independent in New England, claiming 20,000 members in the Quincy yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

"As a general thing, we don't like to go into federation," added Mr. Thomas. "We want to maintain our local autonomy and not be tied up as unions are in the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. We want to be independent.

"However, if the new federation turns out to be worth while, we might join.

"As soon as further information on this independent union alliance is available, the delegates and officers of the Fore River Independent will take such action as is advisable. In the meantime, all we know is what we have read in the papers."

Frederic Cauldwell

FITCHBURG, Mass., July 27 (AP)—Frederic Cauldwell, who passed on here yesterday, was a former diplomat and Washington newspaperman. He had served as chargé d'affaires in Cairo, counsul in Batum, Russia, and vice-consul at St. Gall, Switzerland. After World War I, he was detailed to study plans to rehabilitate the war-torn nations of Europe financially and industrially.

Educators of N. E. Discuss Recent Curricular Changes

Leading educators from all over New England are meeting today for a series of conferences on the Eight-Year Study of the Progressive Education Association at Boston University's Soden Building, 84 Exeter Street. The meetings, which will continue tomorrow, will be based on the general theme of significant curricular changes now under way in secondary schools.

Wilford M. Aiken, Director of the Study, will open the two-day program with an address on "Significant Curricular Changes in Connection with the Eight-Year Study" late this afternoon at a general session. Prof. Roy O. Billet of Boston University's School of Education will be Chairman.

President Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University will be chairman of the Tuesday sessions. Speakers include: Wilford M. Aikin, "How Institutions for Teacher Education Can Co-operate with Secondary Schools in the Reorganization of Secondary-School Curricula"; Prof. Franklin C. Roberts; Prof. Fred Cousy, University of Connecticut, "Co-operative Curriculum Activities of the University of Connecticut and the Secondary Schools of the State"; Prof. Alfred D. Simpson; Martin F. O'Connor, President of State Teachers College, Framingham, "The Preparation of Teachers of the Practical Arts for Girls"; Roger Holmes, State Teachers College, Fitchburg, "The Functions of the Education Committee in the Faculty Council"; Prof. Howard R. Jones, University of New Hampshire, "The In-Service Training Program of the University of New Hampshire."

Tuesday evening speakers are: John L. Miller, Superintendent of Brockton Schools, "Curriculum Reorganization in Brockton Secondary Schools"; Arthur E. Pierce, Superintendent of Schools, Bangor, Maine, "Curriculum Changes in a School System Newly Organized on the 6-3-3 Plan"; Raymond A. Green, Principal of Newton High School, "Curriculum Reorganization in Newton High School"; Carl Porter-Shirley, Superintendent of Schools, Barrington, R. I., "Curricular Reorganization in the Secondary Schools of Barrington."

New England Firms To Get 'E' Pennants

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—The Navy has announced that 43 industrial plants have been selected by a Navy board to receive the Army-Navy award for outstanding work on war production contracts.

Among the plants which will be permitted to fly the "E," or excellence pennant, will be:

The A. O. G. Corporation, Providence, R. I.; Handy & Harman Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; Jenkins Bros., Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.; Snow & Petrelli Manufacturing Co., New Haven, Conn.

Study in Contentment

Young Members of Rockport Art Colony

At Rockport, Mass., an historic Cape Ann, flourishes one of the largest art colonies on the New England Coast. The picturesque harbor and the rockbound shore provide plentiful subjects for the artist's brush. These youthful members of the Junior School sponsored by the Hibbard School of Painting take their art seriously.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE RAIN COOL WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional rain. Little change in temperature tonight. Gentle winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts: Occasional rain. Little change in temperature tonight.

Vermont: Occasional light rain tonight. Little change in temperature.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 11:46 p. m.; height 11.7 feet.
Tuesday 12:21 p. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Light all vehicles Monday by 8:40 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Band concert by American Legion Post 40 of Newton. Preceding the concert at 8 o'clock will be a baseball game. At Victory Field, Nonantum. In the event of rain both events will be cancelled.

Tuesday

"Jade and Amber," a gallery talk by Miss Maginnis at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Song recital by George Wheeler, tenor, at the Garner Museum, Fenway. Leo Litwin will be the piano accompanist. The public is welcome at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Monday Esplanade Concert

Overture to "Marriage of Figaro" ..... Mozart
Symphony No. 2 in D major ..... Beethoven
(First two movements)
Overture to "Euryanthe" ..... Weber
Rhapsody, "Espana" ..... Chabrier
Two Latvian Peasant Dances ..... Kalnins
"Roses From the South," waltzes ..... J. Strauss
"Thunder and Lightning," polka ..... J. Strauss

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WAR NOTE to HOME CANNERS

● Jar rings can no longer be made—Uncle Sam needs the rubber. However, your dealer may still have some Good Luck or Bull Dog Jar Rubbers. If not, get any other brand which may still be on his shelves, so as not to waste your food products. You can return to Good Luck when it's again available.

SEND FOR TEXTBOOK

If you have or can get jar rings, you will want this booklet. Complete. Reliable. Follow up-to-date canning instructions. 64 pages. With free supply of 12 dozen canning labels, gummed, and printed. All for 10¢.

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'Sleuths' in New Spy Hunt Swamping FBI Telephones

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—With America's millions on the alert for three Nazi spy saboteurs who may be in this country, the FBI telephones were swamped with calls yesterday from amateur sleuths who thought they had "just seen" the wanted trio.

No arrests were made, and Walter Kappe, Reinhold Rudolf Barth and Joseph Schmidt, master Nazi operatives known to have had extensive training in sabotage, continued as objects of a nationwide search asked by FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover.

The FBI in a radiocast Saturday called upon all law enforcement officers and the general public to be on the lookout for the three men, but did not say that they definitely were known to be in the United States.

Imagination

Imagination was excellent, but facts were not, as the public rallied to the call, and three incidents caused flurries of excitement in and around New York City Sunday.

Somebody in Lakeview, on Long Island, recalled that a paperhanger named Barth was a resident there. The Nassau County police picked up the paperhanger and questioned him for five hours before releasing him.

He possessed a copy of a book by another one-time paperhanger—"Mein Kampf"—printed in German, but the FBI finally dismissed his resemblance to Rheinhold Rudolf Barth as coincidence.

Trio of Hikers

Earlier yesterday, the Long Island town of Bridgehampton was the scene of more excitement when a U. S. Merchant Marine inspector reported sighting a trio of hitchhikers resembling the saboteurs.

A nine-state police alarm was radiocast and state police converged on Bridgehampton, which lies nine miles west of Amagansett, where four Nazi saboteurs were landed by submarine in June but were captured and sent to trial in Washington along with four others put ashore by a submarine on a Florida beach.

Of the Bridgehampton incident, the FBI office here said: "There is no foundation to the report."

'Bomb' Maps Found

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—Aerial photographs and "bomber" maps showing vital spots throughout New York and New Jersey were found in the possession of one of 11 enemy aliens seized in a round-up Friday, P. E. Foxworth, Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reported today.

There were 100 such photographs and maps, specifically designed as guides to enemy bombers, Mr. Foxworth declared. He added that all the photographs were developed in Germany, leaving no doubt the Nazi Government had copies.

The photographs were described as excellent aerial views, showing such important points as the George Washington Bridge, the banks of the Hudson River, airplane factories, war plants, reservoirs, and other logical bomber targets.

Miami F. B. I. Raids

MIAMI, Fla., July 27 (AP)—Scores of officials led by Special Agent R. G. Danner of the Federal Bureau of Investigation yesterday staged a series of lightning raids to nip possible sabotage plans in the Greater Miami area.

Thirty-four German, Italian, and Japanese aliens were taken into custody, but after intensive questioning all but two Italians and three Germans were released. These five were confined in alien detention quarters for further interrogation by Agent Danner and Assistant District Attorney Ernest L. Duhaime.

'Mounties' on Trail

OTTAWA, July 27 (AP)—A Royal Canadian Mounted Police spokesman said last night that Canada is working closely with the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation in an effort to trace the three Nazi-trained saboteurs who might have arrived from Germany.

J. Edgar Hoover, F. B. I. Director, said one of the posted men, Joseph Schmidt, is a former Alberta farmer whose farm was seized by Canadian authorities at the outbreak of war.

California Communist Law Is Held Unconstitutional

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—A California Supreme Court ruling declaring unconstitutional a State law, banning the Communist Party from the ballot, quarrels with the procedure set up by the law but upholds the law's intent that any political party which seeks to overthrow the Government by unlawful means may be excluded from the ballot.

Immediate effect of the ruling is to admit to the ballot any Communist Party candidate for office if it is clerically and technically possible from point of view of local officials who must prepare names for submission to ballot printers.

While at first glance the Court's decision might seem to be a victory for California Communists who contested the constitutionality of the law, which was passed in 1940, study of the decision discloses the Court has indicated a way in which the State Legislature may eliminate parties from the ballot which it has found are unlawfully seeking the overthrow of the Government. If it can be proved the Communist Party falls in this category, the Legislature might have room to act.

This means, indicated by the Court, was described as follows:

"The Legislature has the power to adopt tests designed to exclude those political parties advocating the overthrow of the Government by unlawful means or those parties carrying on a program of sabotage, force and violence, sedition or treason.

"Such groups constitute an immediate threat to the functioning of our institutions, including the continued exercise of the right of suffrage.

"Under such circumstances, we have no doubt that the Legislature's power to exclude parties and individuals from participation in a primary election extends to those groups whose political beliefs create a clear danger to the continued existence of the institutions under which our constitutional form of Government functions."

The Court objected to the law in question, however, because it singled out the Communist Party by name only and without offering any proof that the Party as such advocated the violent and unlawful overthrow of the United States Government.

To single out a party by name in a legislative enactment is clearly special and discriminatory action, the Court held, and as such is unconstitutional. It was further pointed out that the Legislature could not rule that a numerical basis must be established by a political party before it could claim a place on the ballot. The law, which the Court held unconstitutional, had said that political parties with less than 2,500 registered voters in a primary election was not entitled to a ballot position.

Since the Communist Party has never succeeded in obtaining a large list of registered Communists this statute struck at it very effectively. The Party's polled vote always greatly exceeded its registered strength indicating that its adherents deliberately restrained from registering.

Whether a legislative "test" of a political party's loyalty to the Government, as described by the high court, might lead to numerous "witch hunts" by the Legislature depends to a large extent upon international events and the various parties themselves, it is believed.

Lehman Pays High Tribute to Dutch At Luncheon for Queen Wilhelmina

ALBANY, N. Y., July 27 (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today welcomed Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands to New York's Capital with a tribute to her country's fight to restore world freedom.

"We in the United States are proud to be your Allies," Governor Lehman told the Queen, Princess Juliana, and their party at a luncheon in the Executive Mansion.

"You are today fighting side by side with other members of the United Nations with grim determination to bring back freedom to a war-torn, sick world, and to end for all time the menace of a totalitarian lust for power."

Recalling Henry Hudson's 1609 voyage up the river that bears his name, the Governor added, "the name of the Royal House of Netherlands is closely associated with the early history of Albany."

Governor Lehman also pointed out that at least three former New York Governors of Dutch ancestry—Martin van Buren, Theodore Roosevelt, and Franklin D. Roosevelt—became Presidents of the United States.

The Governor met the royal party at the New York-Massachusetts State line after their trip from the Queen's summer home at Lee, Mass.

South Carolina Crop Of Peaches Excellent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—South Carolina's 1942 peach crop—early specialties of which are almost harvested—promises to be "one of the best crops we've had in years," County Agent W. H. Stallworth commented in sizing up the Golden Jubilee output for this season, most of which has already been shipped to Eastern markets.

Size and price are unusually good, he said, the latter being considerably over last year's low market. The top price for finest specimens of Golden Jubilees has been $2.25 a bushel, estimated as "pretty high" by Troy Cribb, Manager of the South Carolina Peach Growers Association.

"The crop in Georgia was short of the estimate and it looks like we should have a satisfactory deal all the way through," Mr. Cribb observed, adding that "the market looks much better all the way through, than it did last year."

Two factors are responsible for this production lowering, Mr. Stallworth stated—no large crop was set out last year and most growers pruned and cut their trees heavily.

Symbol of 22 Nations' Co-operation

Wide World

Pan-American Flag Unveiled

Colors of more than a score of the countries of the Western Hemisphere waved in the breeze in New York when Lieut. Commander John McCloy, World War I naval hero, representing the North Sea Mine Force, unfurled the "New World Flag." The unveiling expressed hemispheric solidarity on the 159th anniversary of Simon Bolivar. Each country is represented in a circle of sun-colored stars on a field of dark blue, flanked by stripes of white, light and dark green, light blue, and red. Simultaneous unveiling took place in Mexico City, Havana, and other cities.

Alaska Objects to 'Back Seat' in Censorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — The rigid censorship of news to Alaska has now reached the point of protest with resulting discussion, conferences, and "word to Washington, D. C." Ever since the severe code of the January censorship was set up controlling news going into the Territory and published in its newspapers there has been complete co-operation on the part of Alaskans. Now comes the protest.

The "straw that broke the camel's back" was the Dutch Harbor bombing on June 3 which was not allowed in the Alaska newspapers until June 8. News freely circulated in the continental United States and elsewhere has been rigidly censored for Alaska. In fact the Territory feels that it has been treated as if it were a concentration camp.

Blame is not attached to any one agency. There appears to have simply been a leaning over backward with possibly "too many cooks" in an effort to safeguard the Territory. This is recognized and an editorial in the Wrangell Sentinel expresses its confidence that all concerned are trying honestly to win the war and that they will succeed. "But," the editorial adds, "we do, however, want to call their attention to the fact that Alaskans, as good Americans, would like to be in on it."

The same editorial says, "We in the Territory have been trying, so help us. We bought and are buying bonds. We have rallied to the support of the war effort in every way that it has been presented to us. Our various communities were among the first to be on their toes with Civilian Defense. We appreciate that our task is more difficult because we are in a war zone of operations and we are glad to take it, come what may. We don't mind blackouts as military necessity and all of us will do our utmost to see that they are executed as ordered. "Our inquiry is only this: 'Why total blackout? Why be the only Americans in the dark?'"

The Juneau Empire wrote, "Our greatest difficulty is that in most instances we don't know exactly what we don't know anything about. But quite often leaks spring out. We know that more has happened in the Alaska situation than we have been told. We're beginning to tire of fighting an anonymous war. We want the truth. We want something genuine on which to build a civilian morale—not generalizations and things like salvage and production drives."

The Alaska Weekly, published in the States, received word from one of its correspondents that the paper arrived "Looking like a Swiss cheese," it was so censored. The Weekly protested that it has published nothing that was not common news in United States and Canada, and maintained that withholding news already generally known from Alaskans, is the poorest sort of morale builder.

Helsingfors 'Astonished'

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP) — The Finnish Legation reports that the Helsingfors Government, in a note to the United States concerning the latter's request for the closing of all Finnish consulates in this country, had expressed "astonishment" that this country "should without customary previous exchange of views bring about a step as far-reaching as the cessation of consular relations."

The Legation's statement added, however, that in compliance with the request the Helsingfors Government had sent instruction to close the consulates, which would be done before the end of the month.

[The State Department announced on July 16 it had requested the closing of the Finnish consulates by Aug. 1 because the Finnish Government had "undermined the basis upon which American consular representation was maintained in Finland" and had denied American consular offices their treaty rights.]

The Legation said that "about a year ago, shortly after Communist Russia's renewed attack upon Finland, the Finnish Government by a circular note dated July 17, 1941, and addressed to all the foreign missions in Helsingfors, introduced centralizing rules to the effect that for the duration of the war communications between foreign consular officials and Finnish authorities had to go through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consequently, this measure did not prevent the activities of foreign consuls; it merely directed them to act through the ministry in the same way as diplomatic representatives. . . ."

Be Cheerful in Soldiers' Letters, Red Cross Says, It Helps Morale

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—Keep your letters to American fighting men cheerful!

That advice comes from the Red Cross which says its workers have found that "too many times the folks at home pour forth petty family problems in letters to their boys who are away in camp or fighting at the front."

"The result in many cases," it adds, "is the demoralization of a brave soldier."

The Red Cross cites cases of soldiers getting wires saying, "Come home: mother seriously ill" which actually were sent by girls who wanted to see them.

Most unwise letters, the Red Cross says, are from persons who thoughtlessly "seek comfort on small personal problems from a soldier who himself needs the united support of his family at home."

It adds:

"So the next time you write 'Johnny Doughboy' be cheerful, and if you cannot be cheerful, be factual. A demoralizing letter, whether intentional or not, can be as damaging to Uncle Sam's armed forces as an enemy bullet."

Sailors Help North Dakota Farmers In Time Off From School Duties

WAHPETON, N. D., July 27 (AP)—A detachment of United States Sailors studying at the State School for Science to become machinist's mates have turned to in their spare time to help relieve a serious farm labor shortage.

The Blue Jackets, most of them farmer boys anyway, have agreed to give up their recreation time each afternoon and evening to go to near-by farms to shock wheat and do other farm tasks.

Gov. John Moses of North Dakota, learning of the action, wrote to Lieut. Commander M. L. Moon, commanding officer of the school:

"It is not only a very fine thing for those boys to do, but the psychological value of the fact that 363 boys who have enlisted to fight for our country and are in training for that purpose, are willing to go out and fight for the farmers of North Dakota in their free hours is something that really will be a face-lifting operation on our vital farm labor recruitment program, of great value."

The Sailors have a quick evening meal after their last class ends at 4:30 p. m., and work in the fields until taps at 9:30 p. m. The Navy emphasizes that the farm work is done only when the Sailors are "at liberty or on leave."

South Also Asked To Cut 'Phone Calls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — The congestion of long distance and local telephone calls in Florida has become acute, with the Southern Bell Telephone Company asking the public only to make necessary calls, to be brief and to avoid using long distance lines during the hours when calls are heaviest.

In normal times the situation could be relieved by building additional facilities, according to District Manager Grady F. Goode. But in this emergency the materials and supplies necessary for telephone construction are being used in the manufacture of war weapons.

Mr. Goode emphasized that from the standpoint of telephone calls, the South is one of the most congested areas in the country. Long distance calls have increased 58 per cent during the past two years and the number of local calls is the highest in the entire Bell system.

Norris Opposes Postwar Army Of Occupation

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—Senator George Norris (Ind), of Nebraska, expressed belief July 25 that postwar surveillance of Germany, Italy and Japan—an avowed American war aim—could be carried out without armies of occupation.

He made public a letter to an Omaha constituent saying he thought total disarmament of the three Axis partners would be sufficient for their control.

Advocating destruction of all their battleships, airplanes, submarines and other weapons as well as the factories with which to make them, he commented:

"They cannot carry on if they do not have the weapons and the money with which to carry on."

He conceded, however, that it might be "fifty or a hundred years" before new generations in those countries would see disarmament as "a blessing," but he thought it "would not require any effort to keep the conquered nations in that condition."

"No army of occupation would be necessary," he wrote, "and, in my opinion, it would not be long before it would require no more than a committee to see that nothing was done to disregard the disarmament program."

But if the United States, after the war, continued indefinitely to arm itself and train its men to fight, "if we are to keep this up for a few centuries we would be just as bad as Germany is today."

Senator Norris said the United States also "must know" that it would be an impossibility to demand reparation from Germany, Italy and Japan for all the epenses of the war.

"As hard as it is, as unjust as it may be to face, we will have to suffer for generations to come to pay for the terrible debt we have incurred and are incurring. We will have to bear at least part of this expense . . . the conquered nations must be required to pay as much as they are able to pay but we must not go beyond that point."

The Senator suggested, however, that the conquered nations be required to repudiate their own war debts, which would enable them, he said, "to pay much toward their share of the billions of dollars we have been expending in this war."

Brazil Warns Nazis in France

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 27 (AP)—The Brazilian Government is disclosed to have demanded an immediate satisfactory solution to "the unjustified imprisonment" of Brazilians by the Germans in Occupied France, under threat of taking "measures suggested by the circumstances" if satisfaction is not forthcoming.

A note from the Brazilian Foreign Ministry declaring the Government was aware of the arrest of Brazilian citizens and their internment in a concentration camp at Compiegne was sent to the Portuguese Government with the request that it make the proper representations.

The note also said the Brazilian Government was aware of German threats to arrest more Brazilians in retaliation against Brazilian anti-German measures. Thousands of Germans are living unmolested in Brazil, the note said, and action has been taken only against those engaged in activities against Brazil.

At present, there are about 300 Germans and Central Europeans under arrest in Brazil, all of whom were seized while openly engaged in Nazi espionage, Brazilian anti-Axis measures included suppression of German, Italian and Japanese language publications, a ban on speaking these languages, a ban on travel by Axis nationals without safe conduct and seizure up to 30 per cent of all German goods, as a guarantee for the payment of the loss of 11 Brazilian ships and over 100 lives in submarine attacks.

Austrian Sabotage Of Hitler Regime Told by Archduke

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—Archduke Otto of Austria declared on the eighth anniversary of the assassination of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss by Nazi plotters that now "practically every Austrian is busy destroying the Hitlerite regime."

Speaking in a radio interview over the Blue Network, the Archduke said:

"Although Hitler has claimed that the Austrians were Germans, he still does not trust them. And he is right in not trusting the Austrians. . . .

"If they (Austrians) do not get the same publicity that other oppressed nations get, this is for two reasons: first, because the German censorship over news from Austria is much tighter than over the news from any other occupied country. Second, because the Austrians, with their much longer training in underground work, realize that the headline-making actions will not win the war.

"It is the small, daily sabotage which is decisive and not the spectacular blowing up of a bridge."

Pointing to Austria's strategic geographic location, the Archduke suggested that the country might become an important theater of war in any Allied second front operation.

Ca... ...ns to Filipinos To Replace Japanese on Farms

By Walter Robb
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Filipino in California is a dapper bronzed little man who makes a valet, in the city, or perhaps a houseboy or gardener. In the country he is a migratory laborer. Such Filipinos number some 40,000 all told, their larger communities being at Stockton and Salinas.

Californians are trying to find out more about them than their tendency to be neatly dressed, if somewhat showily. Since the State has had to send its Japanese away to locations inland beyond the barrier mountains, it is wondered to what extent Filipinos may take their place in agriculture.

The 40,000 Filipinos will not, of course, substitute the much larger number of Japanese evacuated from California. They have other things in view than work, by and large they are anxious to join up for the war; meantime, the most they will do in the fields is just what they have been doing, with a little more added on account of the emergency and the ready abundance of employment.

Had Worked for Japanese

In comparatively few instances only can the Filipinos replace the Japanese in coastal agriculture. Largely, they have been working for the Japanese, doing the field work while the Japanese supervised everything and did the marketing. They are therefore the only folk in California, other than Japanese, who know the Japanese language, and their loyalty turns this knowledge to public advantage in the crisis of war.

Also, until the war claims them, they mitigate California's migrant-labor problem. There is recruiting at Stockton and Salinas, for the seasonal needs of other communities. This helps materially. Most of all, what really helps is a better understanding growing up between farm owners and farmers' associations and the Filipino laborers.

Leading in this tendency is a man who refuses all formal leadership and gives mere counsel. He is Vicente Villamin, well known at Washington, and generally along the Atlantic seaboard, as an economist—especially in the field relating to the Philippines. He came to Los Angeles some months ago to give America a full year of his time. A Filipino, and a lawyer, he works among the leaders of the coastal Filipinos and with employers and their associations, and with the state and federal authorities. An example:

Were Amenable to Reason

Filipino tomato-growers in the Imperial Valley resented that they were often heavily find on grounds that they violated marketing regulations, that more than 10 per cent, the tolerated maximum proportion, of their tomatoes were overripe.

The difficulty yielded quickly to the amenities of a luncheon, where a number of Filipinos representative of their group were guests of the American landowners. Competent state officials explained at this luncheon just what the law is, and the reasons for it, and, for the first time, Filipinos were shown how to comply with the regulations and avoid frittering away their profits in fines and delays.

All these Filipinos are peasants. They have a peasant's natural love of the soil, and they are not at their best in California because they cannot own land here—at best they can only rent. Only a few are American citizens, and only citizens can acquire ownership of California land. However, the war enforcing a better acquaintanceship, some owners offer liberalized rental terms.

Filipinos who are in California came here on their own, though they may have befrowed part or all of their passage money. They left overcrowded provinces and overcrowded families; they broke their ancient ties with the soil, to seek wages here, usually when they were just reaching manhood.

Divided Into Groups

Social circumstances alone bind them together, but quite loosely, the strongest tie being pride of origin—Ilokanos from Luzon, Bisayans from the middle islands, Cebu or Bohol.

Economically, too, there are two groups; there are some who spend their wages as fast as these are paid them, others have regularly sent savings back to the Philippines, often to the parents of the girls they plan to marry—the money to be husbanded for the wedding, and for buying fields, or homesteading, afterward.

The fall of the Philippines set the hopes of the saving Filipinos at naught, a fearful blow to a peasant youth. The many cases in which Filipinos adjust themselves to such personal calamities and grimly set to work anew, reveal an inner strength of character rather than an inner weakness. Both the Filipino who has wasted his wages and the Filipino who has tried to save, hope ardently to find places in the Army in the next two to three months at most. They wish to leave the field altogether, and do a necessary job of fighting. On all sides they express the hope to be with the first troops landed in Japan, the means they feel will be necessary for driving the Japanese out of the Philippines.

To Japan! This burns in their hearts. Training will turn them into first-rate soldiers, such as helped our boys nonplus the Japanese during the long siege of Bataan and Corregidor. That is what is going to come of most of California's Filipino labor.

Soldier Sentenced Who Admired Hitler

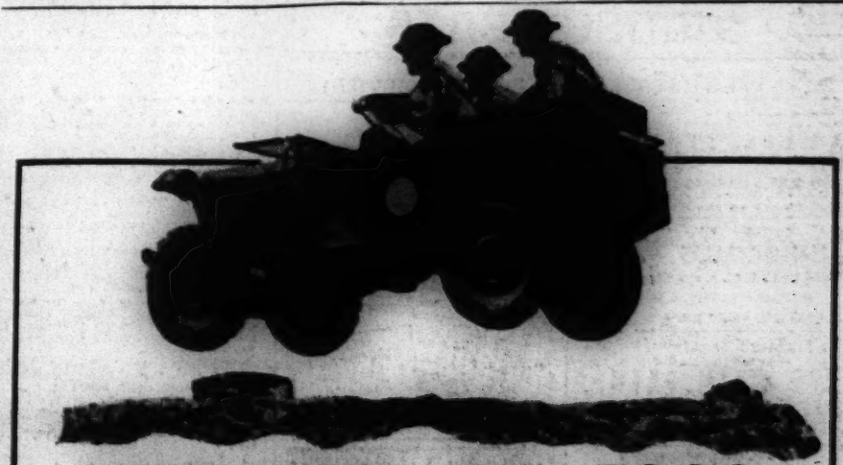
CHICAGO, July 27 (AP)—Maj. Gen. George Grunert, heading the Sixth Service Command, said July 25 an Army private at Fort Sheridan, Ill., who admitted professing admiration for Hitler, has been dishonorably discharged and sentenced to serve five years in the Army Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

The General approved the finding of a general court-martial which had convicted Private First Class Hans Geisler, a German-born naturalized soldier.

Principal evidence against Geisler was an affidavit in which he stated he felt Germany was justified in its present struggle, that he hoped Germany would win, that he admired Hitler and the Nazi regime, and that he refused to fight or bear arms against Germany.

REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

RECOMMENDED BY DENTISTS GENERALLY



FOR YOUR CAR, TOO!

You can give your car the same protection against wear that the Army gives many of its "Jeeps", tanks and other vehicles. Just see your nearby Sinclair Dealer. He has Sinclair lubricants of the same quality used by the U. S. Army.

To save wear on your engine, ask for Sinclair Opaline Motor Oil. Opaline stands up better and lasts longer because it is de-waxed and de-jellied. Have your Sinclair Dealer drain and refill your crankcase with Opaline every 1,000 miles.

Care for Your Car —for Your Country

SINCLAIR OPALINE MOTOR OIL

War Mural Shown in Cambridge—New Radio Program on Britain at War

Picasso's 'Guernica' on View At Fogg Museum for Summer

By Dorothy Adlow

The "Guernica," a large mural by the modern master, Pablo Picasso, is to be on view at the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard, throughout the summer. Hung in the great mediaeval gallery, the picture may be seen and studied comfortably. The best view of it is from the little gallery on the second floor, from which we may look upon it as if it were a stage upon which a great tragedy is being performed.

The mural was painted with a purpose. Pablo Picasso recorded a personal reaction to the barbaric onslaught on the unprotected Spanish town of Guernica by the bombers of Franco. That happened in 1937, when the world was still conciliatory. Picasso called out with the loudest, shrillest, and most embittered warning that lay within the power of pictorial eloquence.

For nearly four decades, he had plied the brush in detachment and with no seeming purpose beyond the impassioned pursuit of art for art's sake. He had long since withdrawn from the world of fact into the realm of abstraction, fantasy, and creative design. The quality of emotion of his pictures seemed special, exotic, and rarefied. Those who did not see eye to eye with him were inclined to dub him an eccentric or a charlatan. Artists in great numbers, however, were content to follow in any one of the many paths that he cut in the uncharted realm of fantasy.

Picasso's decades of odd and unconventional practice with paint culminated logically in this provocative, purposeful, propagandistic mural. For all his orientations in color, when the moment came to cry out against the horrors wrought by machines of destruction, Pablo Picasso chose a palette of black, white, and gray. He portrayed his figures in the manner which proves the most dramatic and cummunicative in figurative art, through the use of line drawing. This painting is really a drawing with shadows applied flatly and decoratively. Picasso made many preparatory sketches, and study of them reveals how he strove towards simplification.

The picture is a harrowing nightmare. The figures are drawn with the vividness of prehistoric cave drawings. Picasso enunciated those features which express most the misery and wretchedness induced by air raids. The picture when analyzed proves to be a rectangular composition, the action falling along the diagonals, with an orderliness unencumbered by the chaos and disorderliness of the moment represented. There are symbols of destruction and immolation, symbols which disclose the light of hope through the deepest darkness.

In the "Guernica" we see similarities with anguished visions of malevolent forces by aboriginal American Indians. Picasso, in visualizing havoc and degradation, found primitive shapes, primitive conventions, and even primitive symbols the most forcible. To the student of art through the ages, the "Guernica" is no strange or eccentric phenomenon. Its counterpart may be found in many historical sources.

Wide World

The 'Horseless Carriages' Ride Again

Scene at Westport, Conn., when Mrs. Herbert G. Fales of New York cranked this "old-timer" while the men folk lent assistance. The helpers are A. E. Ullman (left) and Robert M. Ackerman. The days when automobiles had to be cranked were in the pioneering times when an automobile on the highways caused all sorts of trouble for horse drivers, and it was some time before horses finally surrendered to their new rivals for places on the roads.

Pastor Denies Espionage

HARTFORD, Conn., July 27 (AP)—The Rev. Kurt E. Molzahn of the Old Zion Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, charged with espionage, was expected here today to stand trial. The trial is scheduled to get under way tomorrow in Federal Court.

The Rev. Mr. Molzahn closed his church for "summer vacation" yesterday and packed his bag for the trip after giving the sexton last-minute instructions.

He was one of five men including Gerhardt Wilhelm Kunze, former head of the German-American Bund, indicted by a grand jury. The other four have pleaded guilty.

The indictment resulted from testimony by Federal agents who accused him of using his parsonage as a "post office" for an Axis spy ring.

Denying this, the Rev. Mr. Molzahn was given support by his parishoners who raised $25,000 cash bail. Some of them said that they would appear as character witnesses for him.

Besides the Rev. Mr. Molzahn and Mr. Kunze others indicted were Anastase Vonsiatsky, head of the Russian Fascist Party; Dr. Otto Willumeit of Chicago, and Dr. Wolfgang Ebell of El Paso, Texas.

Older Rocks

The Red Rocks of the Garden of the Gods near Colorado Springs and those of the Park of the Red Rocks west of Denver are older than the giant Rocky Mountains themselves. According to geologists, the red rocks are approximately two hundred million years old, while the Rockies are a mere eighty million.

Session at Dawn Solves Problem In Manchester

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 27—Three selectmen who have different shifts as defense workers were unable to get together to fill two vacancies among their ward officials until they carried out a plan.

Everett Provencher got Raoul Lalumiere out of bed at 5 a. m., and together they went to the home of Alfred Champagne. They held their meeting at 5:45 a. m. and named a moderator and a ballot inspector.

Then Mr. Champagne hurried off to work and the other two went back to bed.

No Sabotage Evidence Found In Maine Blaze

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 27 (AP)—Joseph A. P. Flynn, Chief Supervisor of the State Insurance Department's arson division, said today his investigation had developed "no evidence of sabotage" in a $30,000 fire which destroyed the Jay Civilian Defense headquarters of Dr. William E. Berube, chairman, who had been warned in a letter bearing a swastika insignia to stop defense activities.

Mr. Flynn said that the fire "had been smouldering for some time before the building burst into flames," and that its cause was unknown.

The midnight fire broke out about 20 minutes after Dr. Berube had left the one-story bakery building, which also served as his headquarters.

Corwin to Present New Radio Series On Britain at War

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Norman Corwin presents tonight the first of his series of seven programs, "An American in England," from the British capital. The series is designed to tell United States listeners how the English are reacting under combat conditions. The opening program is entitled "London By Clipper." Music for this program was written by Benjamin Britten and will be performed by a fifty-piece orchestra composed of members of the RAF, under the direction of Wing Commander Rudolf Peter O'Donnell. Joseph Julian, American radio actor, has been chosen as narrator, Edward Murrow is producer, CBS, 10; WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

Prof. Jac Fagginger Auer of the Harvard Theological School speaks in behalf of the Queen Wilhelmina Fund for Dutch Relief, WEEI, 4 p. m.

Lawrence Rossinger of the research staff of the Foreign Policy Association, formerly of the U. S. office of the India Trade Commission, appears on "Spotlight on Asia" to discuss the effects a possible Japanese attack on Siberia and the possibility of the Manchurians aiding the Russians, CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

The Daily Dialer

"Cavalcade of America" presents Karl Swenson in "Man of Design" by Peter Lyon, a play about Eli Whitney, the nineteenth century inventor. Don Voorhees will conduct the orchestra in Ardon Cornwell's original background music, NBC-WNAC, 8 p. m.

"Amos 'n' Andy" tonight will break precedent when Bob Hope makes a guest appearance in a part especially written into the program for him. Another broken precedent will be the appearance of the Golden Gate Quartet, CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

Alfred Wallenstein will conduct his orchestra in a seldom heard radio performance of the Gavotte from Prokofieff's Classical Symphony. Margaret Speaks, soprano, sings a varied group of songs, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Dorothy Kirsten, soprano, and Lansing Hatfield, tenor, will substitute for Lawrence Tibbett on sings a varied group of songs, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Josephine Antoine, soprano, will sing Kreisler's "You Are Free"; William Miller, tenor, "Love Is a Song," from Walt Disney's "Bambi"; and Reinhold Schmidt, basso, "The Gypsy Love Song" from Victor Herbert's "The Fortune Teller." Percy Faith conducts the orchestra and chorus, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Girls Killed in Fire At Vermont Camp

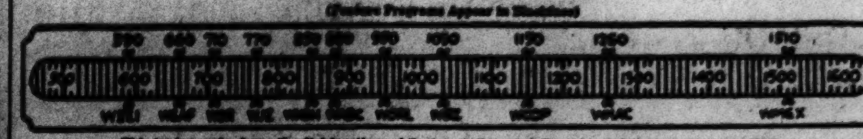
NEWPORT, Vt., July 27 (AP)—Two young New York girls succumbed last night when fire swept through a small cabin they shared at a summer camp for girls at Lake Hosmer, near Albany, Vt.

The children were identified by Mrs. Edna Hanslick, a counselor, as Nancy Leeming and Barbara Cross. Mrs. Hanslick was taken to the Newport Hospital with serious burns suffered when she attempted to rescue them.

The cause of the blaze was undetermined, but county officials opened an investigation. The camp has been operated for several years by Mr. and Mrs. William Oliphant of New York, and accommodated about 50 youngsters from Metropolitan New York.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Boldface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI—590kc—CBS	WHDH—850kc—BLU	WBZ—1030kc—NBC	WNAC—1260kc—MBS	WMEX—1510kc—199m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Telegraphic Reports:	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News Comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	St. Louis at Brooklyn	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	News; Hollywood	News; "Men of the Sea"	"Pepper Young's Family"	baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	"The Family Front"	15 Minutes from B'dway	"Right to Happiness"	Telegraphic Reports:	Talk; Aftern'n Rhapsody
4:00	Dutch Relief Fund	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	St. Louis at Brooklyn	Dance Matinee
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": drama	baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:30	Spotlight on Asia	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	St. Louis-Brooklyn baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"		Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies: music	Father, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15		Adventures of Sea Hound	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	Cowboy songs	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News; Defense talk
6:00	News Reporter	News; Sports	News; Sports	News Service	Sports results
6:15	[illegible]	News; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt, songs	Variety Show	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports results; Music	Sports program
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Major Hoople": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	J. Wallace; Preview	"Major Hoople": sketch	News of the World	Date With a Disc	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	Vaughn Monroe's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	"We Present"	"Red Ryder": drama	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45			News Commentator	"Red Ryder": drama	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz	Earl Godwin: news	Cavalcade of America	"Taking Up the News"	Singing Strings
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	"For Your Information"	Civilian Defense
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue": music; Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz	Marg. Speaks, soprano	"Adventures of Bulldog Drummond": S. Ortega	WMEX Drama: Essays in Drama
8:45		"True or False": quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.		
9:00	Theater: [illegible]	Goldman Band Concert	"Great Artists": D. Kirsten; L. Hatfield	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		Goldman Band Concert		News Service	
9:30	Freddy Martin's Or.	Radio Forum	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program	"The Better Half": quiz program	Classical Album
9:45	Freddy Martin's Or.	Radio Forum; News	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program		Classical Album
10:00	Civilian Defense	Morgan Beatty, News	Josephine Antoine; Wm. Miller; R. Schmidt, songs	Raymond Gram Swing	News report
10:15	"An American in England": drama	"Alias John Freedom"		"Our Morale": D. Pardue	Dance orchestra
10:30		"Alias John Freedom"	"Lands of the Free": Inter-American University	"Music That Endures": tenor; chorus; orchestra	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	News; Sports	"News Here and Abroad"			"You Shall Have Music"
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Glen Gray's Orchestra
11:15	Sidecast; Music	News Service	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of Music: orchestra	Fisherman's Program	Music You Want	"Radio Newsreel": Arthur Mann	"Day's End": music
11:45		Dance orchestra	News Service		Music; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI—590kc—CBS	WHDH—850kc—BLU	WBZ—1030kc—NBC	WNAC—1260kc—MBS	WMEX—1510kc—199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express report	News; Music	Organ Melodies	
7:15	Recorded music	News report	News; Music	News Comments	
7:30	Music; News	N. E. Fellowship religious service; News	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta": music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry		News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News reports
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Military band; News	George and Dixie; News	"Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore's Variety Show; News	Music of Many Lands	"Morning Toast": music	Ruth Moss: Interview	"Post Exchange"
8:45		News report	"Morning Toast": music	Ruth Moss, Int.; Music	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Fisherman's Program	News; Hum and Strum	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Jane Eyre"	"The Breakfast Club"	"Funny Money Man"	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"Tune Time"	"The Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	Spotlight Revue: organ	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:45	Hymn recital	"The Breakfast Club"	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup": orch.
10:00	Valiant Lady	Air Express Music	"Bess Johnson"	BBC News: recorded	Studio talk
10:15	American Stories	Helen Hiett, News	"Bachelor's Children"	"Sing and Swing Shop"	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Brush Creek"	Club News	"Help Mate": sketch	Choir Loft: organ	"Goin' Shoppin'" With Marie Mason"
10:45	Food Fair	Morning Serenade	Meet the Band	Dramatization	
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"Second Husband": sk.	"Road of Life": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Tin Salvage; Music
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Australian News: record	Organ recital
11:30	Bright Horizons: sk.	"John's Other Wife"	"Against the Storm": sk.	Yankee House Party	Christian Science Program
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscasts	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Big Sister: sketch	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz	"Judy and Jane"	Orchestra and Soloists	Orchid; Ranch Melodies
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Bouquet": music	Musical Program	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington News	Home Forum: talk	News Service	Talk in Italian
1:15	Serial drama	Gospel songs	Jack Berch's Gang	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk.	Jubilee, songs	Terrace Room Ensemble	Marjorie Mills Hour	Organ Recital
1:45	"The Goldbergs": sk.	U. S. Army Band	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	"The Playgoer"
2:00	Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	"The Victory Program"
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone, readings	"Lonely Women": drama	Sports; News	"The Victory Program"
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"	School of the Air	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Fisherman's Program	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News reports
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Pirates baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	News; Hollywood	News; "Men of the Sea"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Treasury Parade	"The Barries": songs	"Right to Happiness": sk.	Pirates baseball game	"Wartime Buying": Music
4:00	Book talk	Newscast	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee
4:15	Organ recital	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	Pirates baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:30	Living Art: talk	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee
4:45	News report	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Pirates baseball game	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs	Inter-American News	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15		"Sea Hound": drama	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Flying Patrol": sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Wasteland Wanderer"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News reports; Defense
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15	Dorothy Kilgallen	News; War Comments	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; "Waltz Time"
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Variety Show	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports reports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	G. Miller's Orch.	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	Date With a Disc	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	American Melody Hour: songs; violin	Dramatic sketch	[illegible] Chorus	"Confidentially Yours"	Musical Program
7:45		Frontline Headlines	News commentator	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Is That So?": forum
8:00	"Are You a Missing Heir?": drama	News comment	Ray Block's Orchestra; chorus; drama	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Let's Be Neighbors"
8:15		"Lum 'n' Abner"		Morton Gould's Orch.	"Electric Choir"
8:30	Bobby Lobby; guests	"Sing for Dough": variety; organ	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret Agent": drama	Civilian Defense; Music
8:45	Bobby Lobby; News		Horace Heidt's Orchestra		Romance in Music
9:00	Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia Sanderson's Quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15		Famous Jury Trials		Yankee News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	"Cheers From the Camps": variety	The Nation at War	Meredith Willson and John Nesbitt: music	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour
9:45		Nation at War; Jingles		Mystery Drama	Variety Hour
10:00	Show of soldier talent from camps	Morgan Beatty, talk	"A Date With Judy": comedy serial	John B. Hughes, news	News reports
10:15		Cab Calloway's Quizzical		Dance Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	[illegible]	Cab Calloway's Quizzical	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	"Ten Per Cent Club"
10:45	News; Sports	News Here and Abroad	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Network Program	"Ten Per Cent Club"
11:00	News, Quincy Howe	Johnny Magee's Orch.	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:15	Sidecast; music	News Service	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Harry James's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of Music: orchestra	Fisherman's Program	Music You Want	Don Bestor's Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45		Red Manning's Orch.	News Service	Don Bestor's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Seven N. E. Quarries Cited

Seven New England quarries won honorable mention for their safety records in the 1941 safety contest, it was announced today at Washington.

Honorable mention was given in all to 20 plants in 16 states. Six of the seven in this region went to quarries in Connecticut.

The competition was held by the United States Bureau of Mines in co-operation with the National Crushed Stone Association. Honors in this region were awarded as follows:

North Branford No. 7 Trap-Rock Quarry, North Branford, New Haven County, Conn., operated by the New Haven Trap Rock Company, worked 141,899 man-hours.

Winchester Trap-Rock Quarry, Winchester, Middlesex County, Mass., operated by the General Crushed Stone Company, worked 72,775 man-hours.

Rocky Hill No. 3 Trap-Rock Quarry, Rocky Hill, Hartford County, Conn., operated by the New Haven Trap Rock Company, worked 66,935 man-hours.

Plainville No. 4 Trap-Rock Quarry, Plainville, Hartford County, Conn., operated by the New Haven Trap Rock Company, worked 59,436 man-hours.

Middlefield No. 1 Trap-Rock Quarry, New Haven County, Conn., near Middlefield, Middlesex County, Conn., operated by the New Haven Trap Rock Company, worked 58,035 man-hours.

Cheshire No. 6 Trap-Rock Quarry, West Cheshire, New Haven County, Conn., operated by the New Haven Trap Rock Company, worked 21,313 man-hours.

Granby No. 5 Trap-Rock Quarry, Granby, Hartford County, operated by the New Haven Trap Rock Company, worked 14,705 man-hours.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, July 28
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Programs For Tuesday, July 28

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 15.35mc, 17.75mc, and 6.04mc, Christian Science program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—"Three Suns"; vocalists.
5:45 p. m.—"South American Way."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Music for Brazil.
6:45 p. m.—"Freedom on the Land Forever."
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:45 p. m.—Musical Headliners.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9)
3:00 p. m.—Telegraphic Reports: St. Louis at Brooklyn Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—"Date with a Disc."
7:30 p. m.—"Red Ryder"; drama.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, comment.
8:15 p. m.—"F. Y. I."; talk.
8:30 p. m.—"Adventures of Bulldog Drummond."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The Better Half"; Quiz.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Talk, "Our Morale."
10:30 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—4:30 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—News Analysis, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English, PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Music, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Listening Post, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—First Military Band, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music and Song, OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc
6:30 p. m.—News, commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Radio Code School — Morse Code Lesson.
7:30 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WRCA, 11.87mc (25.6m)
5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered in Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, of Second Church (Unitarian), guest preacher at King's Chapel:

We have brought this war upon ourselves by trying to defy the natural and spiritual laws of God. Nations cannot violate the principles of justice and respect for the rights of humanity without paying the price. We have refused to grow up spiritually. We tried to live as though the world had not become a great neighborhood.

We have already had two great wars in this country and we will have still more unless we are willing to take the next step in the march of humanity. Anarchy in world affairs can only continue to bring conflict and war. . . .

The United Nations must decide now to remain united to preserve order. We must be prepared for this next step. Such a purpose will give us the dynamic of victory. To do so will be to co-operate with the divine purpose, the trend toward human unity.

Without such a vision we can neither win this war nor win the peace which could follow it. With such a vision, we can win both a military and a spiritual victory.

The Rev. Paul W. Brauer, at First Lutheran Church:

Unless and until there is a return to God and God's ways, a sincere repentance of wrongdoing, we look in vain for God's blessings individually, nationally or internationally. There is nothing more profitable and more enlightening than to read the sad and sorrowful events of current history in the light of the divinely inspired record of ancient history, the story of the victories and defeats of God's chosen people.

The Rev. Donald W. Mayberry, at Trinity Church (Episcopal):

How often the earthly prize we seek is found to be less desirable than things we had formerly possessed and lost, things we had sacrificed in the all-consuming passion to reach the goal.

The mystery of life is not clarified by reaching out for human goals alone. Man must first reach deep into every passing day to find there eternal values, gifts of God to man, the acceptance and use of which fulfill man's greatest desires and satisfy his deepest needs. These are eternal values, such as truth and beauty and goodness.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 17.75mc, and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News Radiocast by record.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie, King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Suspect," by Reginald Denham and Edward Percy, starring Flora Robson. Opening tonight at 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Suicide Squadron," Anton Walbrook. 2:35, 5:30, 8:15. "Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 3:50, 6:45, 9:40.

Fenway — "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. 1:05, 4, 7:10. "Mokey," Donna Reed. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:30.

Fine Arts—"Isle of Paradise," 1, 3:20, 5:40, 7:50, 10. "This Will Make You Whistle," 2:10, 4:35, 6:45, 8:55.

Keith-Memorial—"Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore, Robert Stack, Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:42, 6:48, 10:11. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Anne Gwynne, Ernest Truex. 11:35 a. m., 2:41, 5:47, 9:01.

Kenmore—"Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 2:50, 6:10, 9:40.

Metropolitan—"Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell. 9:30, 12:35, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 11:10, 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.

Modern—"Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. 10:10, 12:55, 3:50, 6:40. "I Was Framed," Michael Ames. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

Orpheum—"Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:15. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6, 9.

Paramount—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Mokey," Donna Reed. 11 a. m., 2:05, 9:15, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"Broadway," George Raft. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 5:30, 8:35.

Scollay—"Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:25, 9:20. "I Was Framed," Michael Ames. 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:15.

South Station Theatre — Travel Malay Peninsula, Pete Smith. Women in Wartime, Superman, Our Gang, Ed Kennedy. Latest news.

State—"Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5, 7:40, 10:30. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin. 12:55, 3:40, 6:25, 9:05.

Telepix—"Our Russian Front." "Popular Science," "Charlie Chaplin Comedy," Cartoons, "Stranger Than Fiction." 30 minutes of latest news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 11:15, 2:15, 5:20, 8:35. "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:35, 9:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Tortilla Flat," Hedy Lamarr. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. "Melody Lane," Baby Sandy. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell. "Dumbo." 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings. "Almost Married," Robert Paige. 2, evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 1:45. Evenings, continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "In This Our Life," and "Always in My Heart." 1:45 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.
Brookline Village: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "True to the Army," Judy Canova.
Cleveland Circle: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. 2, 8.
Harvard: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 2, 8.
University: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara. 3:05, 6:30, 9:35. "The Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. "Let's Get Tough," East Side Kids. 2, 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Fantasia," "Suicide Squadron," Anton Walbrook. 2, evenings continuous 7:30-11.
Codman Square: "The Remarkable Andrew," Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45. "To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara. 3:32, 9:32.
Strand: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell. 3:07, 9:07. "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:58, 7:55.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Real Glory," Gary Cooper. "All-American Co-Ed," Frances Langford. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 2, 5, 8. "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.
Park: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda. "Wild Bill Hickock Rides," Constance Bennett. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Reap the Wild Wind," Paulette Goddard. "All-American Co-Ed," Frances Langford. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica Plain: "Gambling Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. "Kennel Murder Case," William Powell. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—LEXINGTON: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. 2:30, 8:15. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 4:05, 9:50.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Invisible Ghost," "Murder by Invitation." Dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Reap the Wild Wind," Paulette Goddard. 2:30, 5:44, 8:50. "Shorts." 1:30, 4:34, 7:40.
Maplewood: "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:55, 7:40. "Rio Rita," Abbot and Costello. 3:22, 9:17.
Mystic: "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," Jackie Gleason. 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. "Klondike Fury," Edmund Lowe. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.
Strand: "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda. 3:30, 6:40, 9:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:50, 7:30. "Ship Ahoy." 3:05, 9:00.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett. "Tough As They Come," Billy Halop. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "Brooklyn Orchid," Marjorie Woodworth.

MELROSE — Melrose: "A Bedtime Story," Fredric March. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Gambling Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. "Kennel Murder Case," William Powell. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "In Old California," John Wayne. "Tough as They Come," Dead End Kids. 2, 8.
Strand: "Tortilla Flat," Hedy Lamarr. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou. "Let's Get Tough," East Side Kids. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou. "Let's Get Tough," East Side Kids. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger. "Mercy Island," Ray Middleton. Dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Jungle Book," Sabu. 2, 8.
Strand: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "A Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis. 1:45. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "A Close Call for Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 3:16, 8:01. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 3:37, 9:22.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell. "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. "Remember Pearl Harbor," Fay McKenzie. 2, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda. "Swamp Water," Walter Huston. 3:15, 7:45.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Real Glory," Gary Cooper. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:45, 7:30.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. Dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 3:31, 8:11. "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. 2:10, 6:30, 9:35.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Lithographics by Joseph Pennell; Panama Canal and Wonder of Work Series. Through August.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Avenue, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 5.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Group of paintings by New Englanders.

Holman's Print Shop, 4a Park Street—Prints and ships and yachts.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Art by Boston public school children. Through July.

Vose Galleries, 557 Boylston Street — Pictures of ships and the sea.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street. Exhibition of work by Alice Duer Tillotson. Through August 1.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Collection of Chinese jade, crystal porcelain and pottery. American paintings, including recent gifts of Mrs. Gordon Dexter. European XVII century paintings, including recent gifts of Mrs. Samuel Sachs. French paintings and drawings of the 19th century.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 3; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 5 Sunday; closed Mondays. Paul Revere and his Environment. (Special Exhibition Galleries.) Through Sept. 13. Bronze Fountain Attributed to Germain Pilon, French, 16th Century; paintings by Copley, Mary Cassatt; James Peale, Marcus Waterman, Harriet Blackstone, and Nelly Littlehale Murphy. (Recent Accessions Gallery.) Color prints and dry points by Mary Cassatt; twentieth century prints; lithographs by Daumier; photographs by Stieglitz. (Print Dept.) Museum School Alumni Exhibition of paintings and sculpture. (Provisional Acquisition Gallery.) Through August.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Concord: Concord Art Association—Memorial exhibition of water colors by Nelly Littlehale Murphy; drawings by Mary Ogden Abbott.

Lowell: Whistler House—Exhibition of works by New England Artists.

Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Retrospective exhibition of works of H. Barnard Lintott.

Provincetown: Provincetown Art Association—Twenty-eighth exhibition. First show, through August 2.

Waltham: Gore Place—Sculpture and flower picture by Geneva Mercer. Through July.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library Gallery—Special summer exhibition loaned by the Guild of Boston Artists.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—In collaboration with the American Antiquarian Society, "Prints and Silver," by Paul Revere. Through Aug. 1.

New Hampshire

Manchester: The Currier Gallery of Art—Midsummer exhibition of oils, water colors and prints by contemporary American artists. Through Sept. 7.

Maine

Goose Rocks Beach: O'Hara Water Color Gallery—Exhibition of water colors. Through August 16.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting" — Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.
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Seats for next 6 Weeks. Mail Orders Now.

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MATINEES WED., THUR. & SAT., 2:40
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LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 300 Seats at $1.10
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BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S State and Orpheum
"TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURE" JOHNNY WEISSMULLER, MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
'Kid Glove Killer' Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt, Lee Bowman

KEITH MEMORIAL 3rd WEEK!
EAGLE SQUADRON WITH CAST OF 2000
"YOU'RE TELLING ME"

EXETER Charlie Chaplin The Gold Rush Anton Walbrook Sally Gray Suicide Squadron KEN. 7067

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Rosalind Russell • Fred MacMurray
"TAKE A LETTER, DARLING"
Plus "Henry and Dizzy"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY NOW
Veronica LAKE—Alan LADD
"THIS GUN FOR HIRE"
2nd Feature—"MOKEY"

Managers of theaters will appreciate a letter or postcard stating you saw their production as a result of their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Names of Courtenay Crocker and Rudolph P. Thornton Ordered Placed on Ballot

Fire Watchers: 200,000 Urged For N. E. Area

Recruitment and training of more than 200,000 volunteers to serve as fire watchers in New England is urged by United States Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin upon the chiefs of the six New England State Defense Councils.

Pointing out that air-raid wardens can be used as instructors, Regional Director Loughlin cited "the immediate need for expansion and development of the fire watchers services into an effective first line of defense against fire bombs."

In his message to the State Defense Councils, Director Loughlin said:

"In the light of the experience of England under fire bomb attack, where a full complement of air raid wardens and auxiliary firemen, together with the regular Protection Services proved inadequate to cope with the emergency, it seems important to emphasize again the urgent need for trained fire watchers.

"The responsibilities of the fire watchers are two-fold:

1. To spot all objects that fall from hostile or unidentified aircraft;

2. To deal with the incendiaries on the spot, or to notify someone capable of dealing with them.

"Every apartment house, public building, loft building, and the like should have trained fire watchers available for service. . . .

"Study of the effect of bombing raids made upon Britain shows that a major portion of all property destruction is caused by fire and that prevention of fire is the most important single step which can be taken to reduce damage. This is one of the most urgent problems to be faced by Civilian Defense. . . .

"A heavy bomber will carry as many as 2,000 incendiary bombs and will often drop them in a concentrated area with the object of starting scores or hundreds of fires simultaneously."

New York Flood Disrupts Trains

Shortly after 7 a. m. today a cloudburst occurred in New York City which flooded New York Central Railroad passenger tracks in the neighborhood of the Botanical Gardens, which tracks are used by the New Haven Railroad between the Grand Central Terminal and Woodlawn.

All New Haven, Conn., and Boston trains were operated in and out of Pennsylvania Station until noon when normal service was restored. Through passengers for New Haven and Boston were carried from there. Westbound local passengers were carried on trains operating over the Harlem River Bridge to the Westchester Avenue subway station.

Will Baldwin; De Cou from Ewing Galloway

War Has Not Lessened the Charm of Provincetown

Although historic Provincetown is now close to the war zone—the war to protect shipping in the Atlantic—it still attracts artists to its narrow, tree-shaded streets and its old wharves. While the streets are blacked out at night, the sun still shines on them by day. While many of the people must be on the alert in connection with civilian defense activities, all carry on their daily business.

Court Order Assures Lodge Of Opposition

Judge John V. Spalding, sitting in the jury-waived session of the Suffolk Superior Court today, ordered writs of mandamus to issue compelling Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook to place upon the ballot at the coming primaries the names of Courtenay Crocker, of the Back Bay, and Rudolph P. Thornton of Warren Street, Roxbury.

Mr. Crocker is a candidate for the United States Senate, and Mr. Thornton a candidate for the Governor's Council, both under Republican designations. The ruling regarding Mr. Crocker assures Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of opposition in the primary elections on the issue of isolationism.

In the case of Mr. Crocker, his name was inadvertently dropped from the voting list through a police error when he changed his residence. Mr. Thornton, in re-registering, had failed to designate his Party affiliation.

These were the reasons Secretary of State Cook refused to certify them as candidates.

Judge Spalding, in ordering their names restored to the ballot, said that if he should find against them after a hearing, and they appealed, the Supreme Court could not determine the case until it was too late to do any good, if the Court found for them.

New Bedford's Textiles Goal In C.I.O. Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The Textile Workers Union of America, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, this morning opened a campaign to organize into the C. I. O. the 15,000 workers in New Bedford's textile mills.

A staff of 70 organizers and volunteer workers appeared at each mill gate early this morning and throughout the day distributing copies of a special T. W. U. A. publication called "New Bedford Textile Labor," which announced the opening of the drive.

Emil Rieve, General President of the Textile Workers Union of America and C. I. O. Vice-President announced the campaign.

The objective of the C. I. O. drive is Labor Board elections by which the workers in each mill will be given the opportunity to choose for themselves what union they want to be affiliated with, Mr. Rieve said.

Although at present bargaining rights in a majority of New Bedford's textile mills are held by the New Bedford Textile Council (affiliated with the United Textile Workers of the American Federation of Labor), the workers in New Bedford have never had the opportunity to vote on the question of union affiliation, Mr. Rieve explained.

The Textile Council group affiliated with the U. T. W.-A. F. of L. only last April, about three years after it had been expelled from the C. I. O. Textile Workers Organizing Committee for having agreed to a 12½ per cent wage cut which was later adopted throughout the industry.

Quaint Provincetown Stands On Watch for Entire Nation

To glimpse something of the patriotism of the people of Provincetown, Mass., where a wartime emergency recently brought a community-wide, humanitarian response, The Christian Science Monitor sent R. H. Markham, its able interpreter of the American scene. He gives today the first of two articles.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVINCETOWN, Mass—Provincetown has gone into action—war action.

Situated at the very tip of Cape Cod, at one of the most exposed points along the whole Atlantic Coast, where that coast comes nearer Nazi-dominated Europe than at any other place in the United States except Maine, it has felt the force of a Nazi attack and has defiantly replied. It continues to reply, every day and every night, through the untiring watchfulness of its civilians and soldiers on both land and sea. Provincetown is an ocean outpost guarding all America.

Cape Cod is as a fishhook and picturesque Provincetown is strung along the coast just behind the barb of the hook. It consists of two parallel streets, resembling furrows plowed in sand, beside the harbor—and cross streets. Studios and wharfs, stores and houses extend out over the water. As the tide rises the sea approaches many thresholds, usually with friendly greetings, but in stormy weather waves beat on doors and windows, while sharp salt spray splatters over the roofs.

Barren sand dunes shift from place to place before tempests, and strong ocean currents, driven by the Atlantic's gigantic power, frequently re-carve the shore line.

Gulls at Kitchen Doors

Gulls constantly flock about kitchen doors as about ships at sea, men with clumsy rubber boots go "squash-squash" down the streets and lanes as on a boat's deck and the smell of fish pervades the air.

As you mount a hill of sand or climb a tower you may watch the morning sun rise from the sea and the evening sun set in the sea again. In the grey of dawn and dusk, before the pink curtains have been drawn above the horizon or after they have dropped below it, sand and waves seem indistinguishable and the clusters of neat little houses merge imperceptibly into the clusters of the graceful boats. When fog lets its gloom sift down on land and water, Provincetown seems wholely as a boat at sea.

Sandy Cape Cod pushing its way into the far Atlantic reminds one of the Aleutians daintily stepping their way into the far Pacific; one can almost imagine Provincetown sending Dutch Harbor manly greetings and urging it to stand off Japanese marauders as Provincetown defies Nazi pirates, sneaking through its waters.

Ships From Many Seas

Cape Cod lies on one off the Atlantic's busiest lanes. It is at an ocean crossroad. Along its reefs, around its capes have passed for centuries ships from Europe, South America, Asia and New York on their way to Boston. There, also, they still pass. As brigands wait in mountain passes, or gangsters stalk their prey in city streets, so Nazi submarines have lurked by Cape Cod shores, waiting for passing vessels. And their ambush has not been in vain.

In the darkness of night, not long ago, a nest of undersea marauders attacked a group of ships skirting the Cape and sent more than one, with lightning speed, to the bottom. A few men, as has been officially announced, were lost. Most escaped in lifeboats and word was flashed to Provincetown to stand by.

That emergency did not catch this city unaware. In the first place, it is used to wrecks and used to standing by. Most of its inhabitants are sea-going people, so accustomed to rescues from the deep. Salvaging stranded vessels and aiding the victims is a Provincetown tradition.

Provincetown for many generations has provided daring Coast Guards, whose rescues of seamen in distress would make one of the most heroic records recounted among men. Besides all this, Provincetown has a well established heritage of war sacrifices. As America's most exposed outpost it has suffered in all our wars. Every family has passed down personal stories of enemy attacks.

Citation from OCD

In view of these old traditions and of new needs, Provincetown organized itself to help, and when the call came, it sprang to the rescue as alert and prepared as a fire brigade. For its excellent service it received a token of special commendation from the Federal Office of Civilian Defense.

For months, Provincetown has experienced the presence of war more acutely than most other parts of the country, more even than many Army camps. Here blackouts come every night. Each window becomes as opaque as a wall and doors are closed. One moves carefully along the streets, as in a cave. No fluid lights lure to amusement places. Boats tied in the harbor are as invisible as black steeds in stables. All the lanes are patrolled and roads are watched to see that no selfish driver or careless householder send stray rays of information to lurking enemies.

In Provincetown, one out of every seven persons is organized in civilian defense. There is more than one volunteer for every house in town. And this common sacrifice for national defense has unified the community as no other factor in decades. This has been a somewhat disunited settlement. Most of the inhabitants are Portuguese and the remaining minority is divided among Yankees of most authentic New England stock and somewhat unconventional writers, actors, painters.

Furthermore, the "West End" of the two longest Provincetown streets constitutes a community quite separate from that of the "East End," a mile or so away. The people in both ends are of the same origins and traditions but they have refrained from much intermingling.

Although occasionally meeting at the Town Hall or Post Office or even at the movie, each district tended to hold itself somewhat aloof from the other. There are even separate Methodist churches for the West End and East End. Both flocks have the same pastor, but he allows each to remain in its own fold.

When Civilian Defense began, many old prejudices rather hampered co-operation and for a while, also, the Americans of Portuguese origin were not drawn into complete participation. But after the attack on Pearl Harbor that radically changed. All Provincetowners became eager to help. The organization was perfected, each helper was drilled in his task and when the first major call came, they rose from their beds and hushed to their posts in a way that serves as an example for the nation.

Coast Guard Vigilant

They immediately took charge of a hotel, collected warm clothes, prepared nourishing food, sent the required vehicles to the designated point and without delay or confusion bound up the wounded, cared for the exhausted and provided for those who had been made destitute.

This night's event was merely one episode in Provincetown's unceasing service to America. Not only has the town given an unusual number of daring and experienced sailors to the Navy, but it also provides most of the members of one of the most efficient Coast Guard stations in the world. By day and by night every mile of Cape Cod's sinuous, shifting shores are watched. No rubber craft could land unseen among these reefs, however stormy might be the night. No spy or saboteur could make his way far among these dunes. Every boat of friend or foe that moves in Cape Cod waters must tell some vigilant Guardsman, "Who goes there."

Lookout posts are strewn along the shores, and from them men, accustomed to peering over all the seven seas, keep unceasing watch, as other faithful guards tramp their endless beats from post to post. All are connected by the quickest and most interceptible means with headquarters. In addition to that, Civilian Defense keeps its lookout, too.

As America races eastward in its daily revolution, Cape Cod races before it, as a tireless convoy at whose head moves Provincetown, keeping unbroken watch to protect America.

On Watch for All

Listen, Nashville and Tulsa, Salt Lake City and Spokane, as you arise each morning to greet the dawn appearing over the rim of your horizon, remember that Cape Cod has already watched much of that day through, for you. Listen, Scranton, Chicago, Denver and Sacramento, as you retire tonight, remember that already Cape Cod has been peering through many hours of darkness, with unsleeping eyes, toward the furious conflagration Hitler has set, to see that it does not reach your homes.

Here at Provincetown, one sees the oneness and unity of America. The lines that go out from here reach to the ends of the land, binding us all together. Multitudes of Americans descend each day into the mines, other throngs pour out molten steel, farmers gather wheat from prairies wide as seas, cows are milked in a thousand barns, girls gather berries in gardens, mothers sing lullabies to their babies, children play in city parks, soldiers train at a hundred camps, workers hammer out munitions at a thousand forges, and keeping watch for them all, till the dawn of peace and freedom comes, stands Provincetown, sleepless at its post, fulfilling the promise of loyalty which strong men and women made here 322 years ago.

Mayor Asks Franchise For Servicemen

In an effort to restore the names of an estimated 10,000 Boston soldiers and sailors to the city voting list Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today announced that he had appealed to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to issue an emergency proclamation which would permit them to vote.

The Mayor explained to a press conference that many of the Boston servicemen who were absent from their homes Jan. 1, 1942, were for that reason not police-listed. He said that unless the Governor used his emergency power to permit Boston to put these names back on the list, the men would be unable to vote this fall.

If and when the Governor issues such a proclamation, Boston parents will simply have to notify the election department in person or in writing that they wish their sons restored to the voting lists. If these members of the fighting services were on the lists in 1940 or 1941 they will then be permitted to vote in 1942.

As a check of possible abuse of the system, police will be instructed to ascertain whether or not the men for whom claim is made actually had legal residence in Boston before leaving for the fighting services.

Autry in Army Air Corps; Takes Oath on Program

CHICAGO, July 27 (AP)—Gene Autry, singing cowboy of the movies and radio, was formally enlisted into the Army Air Force yesterday.

Mr. Autry, in Chicago appearing in a "thrill circus," took the oath from Lieut. Col. Edward Shaifer during his regular Sunday radio program. He said he would report at Fort Sheridan Aug. 3. Previously he had signed papers preparatory to becoming a technical sergeant in the Army Air Corps.

Rockingham's Revenue Up

CONCORD, N. H., July 27 (AP)—Despite gasoline rationing, the first week's intake at the Rockingham race track this year exceeded last season's first week, the State Racing Commission reported today.

During the first six days of the current 18-day summer meet, a total of $1,838,542 was pushed through the betting windows, compared to $1,773,456 in the same week last year.

Gross income to the State last week totaled $97,467, or $5,765 more than in the corresponding six days in 1941.

The State's yield is expected to take a sharp boost Aug. 3, when the track will devote its profits to the Army-Navy Relief Fund. On that day, the Salem track will conduct what is believed to be the first "double-header" in American racing. Six races will be run in the morning and the regular nine events in the afternoon.

New Hampshire Uses 10-Ton Auto Smasher

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., July 27

The State Salvage Committee today reported shipment of more than 500,000 pounds of crushed automobile bodies in the past eight weeks, resulting from operation of the 10-ton body smasher built by the State Highway Department.

Emile J. Soucy, Salvage Director, said the thirteenth carload of bodier, taken from dumps and hauled from auto junk yards, will be on its way to steel mills tomorrow.

Secret-Weapon Inventor Commissioned by Russia

MOSCOW, July 27 (AP)—A. G. Kostikoff, credited with invention of a secret weapon, was appointed yesterday by the Council of Peoples' Commissars as a Major General in the Aviation Engineering Service.

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2. REGULAR CHARGE ACCOUNT
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Nazis Advancing Toward Stalingrad

Continued from Page 1

the German Air Force cleared the way

On the left wing of the German drive upon the Caucasus, the High Command reported that further advances southward were made by armored units while in the big loop of the Don German and Rumanian forces were declared to have reached the river on a broad front 50 miles west of Stalingrad.

The Russians said the Germans were throwing a great weight of reinforcements into battle, sending tanks and planes in a furious assault in an effort to widen their footholds south of the Don River near Tsimlyansk.

The Russian Air Force, using some United States bombers and fighters, pounded moving columns of German men and guns by daylight and under the nearly full moon by night.

The Russians reported they were holding their positions against the tremendous onslaught.

The Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk Railway, last rail link with the Caucasus, undoubtedly has undergone heavy bombings. There were, however, no reports suggesting that German land forces had reached this line, which runs south of the Don barely 50 miles from Tsimlyansk.

Russians said the tank battle is continuing as the Germans seek to cross the Don simultaneously in several places.

Nazi Bridgeheads In Tsimlyansk Area

Earlier the Russians had acknowledged the establishment of at least two German bridgeheads in the Tsimlyansk area.

"Our men have pinned down numerically superior enemy forces and are preventing them from advancing," the Russian communiqué said.

At the same time, the Germans hammered mercilessly at Rostov with some success and the Russians said that at one point the Nazi drive had broken into the center of the Soviet defenses at a tremendous cost.

In a few hours, the Russians said, the Germans lost 20 tanks and more than 700 men. The Russians continued to insist that the heaviest battles still were being fought on the outskirts of Rostov, although the Germans already have announced capture of the City.

On the Bryansk Front, southwest of Moscow, the Russians reported a new surge of activity and claimed the capture of a height "of considerable importance" and the routing of the 10th German Mechanized Regiment.

Twenty German tanks were reported disabled and 1,250 Germans killed. The rest of the regiment, about 300 men, were taken prisoner, the communiqué said.

All along the 120-mile stretch of the Don from Rostov to Tsimlyansk the fighting raged. Soviet artillerymen sent tons of shells across the river into German positions on the north bank.

Russians Still Hold At Novocherkassk

The Red Army was reported to be fighting grimly at Novocherkassk, 20 miles northeast of Rostov, and there was no confirmation in Russian reports of the German claim to have captured that city.

The Russians were throwing bombers, newly arrived from the United States, and British and American tanks into the struggle.

Soviet scout planes reported the Germans were concentrating new squadrons of fighters in the southern Don sector.

On the Upper Don, Soviet counterattacks around Voronezh increased in fury and a communiqué reported that "all Fascist attempts to regain important positions were unsuccessful. The Hitlerites are sustaining heavy losses."

The Red Army had succeeded in crossing to the west bank of the river north of the city and dispatches said that ground had been gained to the west at other points. South of Voronezh, another big battle was developing, one dispatch said.

German reinforcements also were being brought up in the Voronezh sector, the Russians said. The 71st and 364th German Infantry Divisions, which already have been thrown into the battle, arrived only recently from France and the Netherlands, the Russian communiqué said.

United Kingdom Tops Egypt Casualty List

British Information Services

New York, July 27

Casualties among United Kingdom troops in Libya up to July 18 equaled the combined losses of Dominion, Colonial and Allied contingents, according to a cabled dispatch from London received recently by the British Information Services here.

It was officially stated in the dispatch that the percentages of casualties involved were as follows:

United Kingdom troops, 50 per cent.

South African, just under 25 per cent.

Indian, just under 20 per cent.

The remainder is divided among New Zealanders, the Fighting French, and Colonial forces.

Hamburg Bombed:

29 British Planes Lost During Attack

The port of Hamburg, Germany's second largest City and greatest submarine-building center, was hit hard Sunday night by the Royal Air Force in its heaviest assault on the Reich since the 1,000-plane bombing of Bremen late last month.

This attack followed an attack on Duisburg in the Rhineland, the previous night, by somewhere around 300 bombers, during which 50 heavy 4,000-pound bombs—each capable of destroying a whole block—were dropped. British losses at Duisburg were 14 bombers and one fighter.

Without disclosing the number of bombers participating in the attack on Hamburg—the sixth this year and the ninety-first since the war began—a communiqué announced that 29 of the raiders failed to return.

On the basis of losses of slightly under 5 per cent, which the British have reported as the cost of similar recent heavy rains, this would suggest a striking force of at least 600 planes.

The communiqué said a "very strong force" attacked the City of 1,700,000 population whose Blohm and Voss shipyards alone are said to have a capacity to build 25 U-boats at a time, and whose war industries, working day and night, include oil refineries, explosives works, and a big seaplane factory.

The German High Command reported "fairly heavy civilian casualties" in the raid on Hamburg and added that "a number of buildings, almost all in residential quarters, were destroyed or damaged."

"Night fighters, antiaircraft artillery, naval guns, and patrol boats brought down 37 of the attacking aircraft," the Berlin communiqué said.

Bright Moonlight Aids RAF Fighters

While the Duisburg raid was on, RAF fighters took advantage of bright moonlight to extend their sweeps elsewhere, attacking trains and shipping along the occupied coast.

The moon outlined for the fighters the targets which the great force of Lancasters, Stirling and Halifax bombers passed up in their assault on the Reich.

As the last big bomber crossed the coast en route home, single RAF planes passed them on the way to dump high explosives by daylight on the factory-packed industrial centers of Western Germany.

Fighter sweeps were a virtually continuous operation. Channel residents reported fighters crossing into the occupied territory at high altitude, throughout Sunday.

Meanwhile, German raiders striking at England out of the low clouds of the early morning bombed 23 areas, including one within 50 miles of London.

Two brief daylight alerts were sounded in the Capital, and for the first time in many months workbound residents of inland communities saw bombers marked with the black cross sweep low to the attack, then dodge back into the clouds with aircraft fire around them and British fighters roaring in pursuit.

The week end was marked by the first appearance of United States Army fighter pilots in action over the European continent.

A special communiqué issued by Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, Commander of United States Army Air Forces in the European theater, disclosed that seven American flyers accompanied RAF fighter squadrons in a series of daylight sweeps over northern France Sunday, during which nine of Germany's vaunted new Focke-Wulfe 109 fighters were shot out of the skies.

Fishing Boat Sunk:

Toll of U-Boats In Atlantic Is 399

The tiniest craft yet to be sunk by an Axis submarine—a 30-ton Canadian fishing schooner—was disclosed Sunday night as the 399th Allied or neutral war victim in the Western Atlantic as tabulated unofficially by the Associated Press.

The crew of 11, all of whom survived the attack and rowed 100 miles to an eastern Canadian port, reported that the schooner, the Lucille M, of Lockeport, Nova Scotia, had been shelled and peppered with machine-gun fire by an enemy submarine off the Nova Scotia coast.

The schooner, three of whose crew were injured, was the first Canadian fishing vessel lost by enemy action.

A total of 108 seamen was killed and 548 passengers and crewmen rescued in 15 merchant ship sinkings announced last week. Sixty-one other persons were reported missing.

Australia Bombed:

Land Patrols Clash In New Guinea Area

Japanese bombing of Townsville, Queensland, over the week end—the first attack on Australia's Eastern Seaboard—started a call in Australia that the Allies take the offensive against the Japanese in this area.

The attack was followed by an attack by three planes upon Port Darwin, which, however, sustained little damage.

Meanwhile, Allied and Japanese patrols engaged in light skirmishing in the Buna area, a communiqué said from General MacArthur's headquarters, in the first reported land action on the Papuan Peninsula of New Guinea.

The fighting occurred at Awala, about 25 miles inland from Buna, the seaport near where the Japanese landed July 22.

In another land clash, the communiqué said that Allied Commandos recently killed some 60 Japanese in a brush in the Salamaua area.

"Enemy patrols recently attacking Mubo were surprised and repulsed with an estimated loss of six killed," the communiqué said.

Mubo was one of the native villages in New Guinea which Japanese planes bombed at the first of the month after Allied Commando troops swooped down on the Japanese garrison at Salamaua.

Allied airmen, meanwhile, were believed to have further hindered the Japanese who recently landed in the Gona-Buna 150 miles below Salamaua. All day Saturday and Sunday airmen pounded at Japanese food and ammunition stocks and shore installations.

Lull in Egypt:

Axis Troops Dig In To Await New Attack

German and Italian forces were reported digging in all along the El Alamein Front today in anticipation of a renewal of the desert battle in which they were driven from ridge positions on the central and northern sectors last week.

British light bombers ranged over enemy lines, blasting at troop concentrations and supply columns, but dispatches from the front indicated that land operations were limited to minor skirmishes and artillery exchanges.

A British communiqué said that United States heavy bombers had gone into action with the Royal Air Force Saturday night, carrying out successful attacks on Tobruk and Crete—from which the Axis forces have been reported drawing supplies.

There was comparatively little enemy air activity over the week end. Axis airmen did not take advantage of bright moonlight to carry out their usual attacks on British bases and strong points.

General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces in Egypt have destroyed 146 British tanks and captured 1,400 prisoners since July 22, the German High Command reported.

Chinese Gains:

Japanese Attacked In Chekiang-Kiangsi

The Chinese High Command, reporting widespread attacks on Japanese positions in Kiangsi Province, claimed that Chinese soldiers had broken into Yingtan and had recaptured a number of points in the Chekiang-Kiangsi border region.

Yingtan, 75 miles southeast of Japanese-occupied Nanchang, was the western terminus of the stretch of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway operated by the Chinese before the Japanese began their drive which completed their conquest of the route.

The High Command said the Chinese had recaptured Tengkiashan, Yushan, and other communities in the border zone.

The 'Eye' of a Periscope Recorded This

Associated Press from U. S. Navy

A Japanese Destroyer Shown in Its Last Moments

This unique picture was taken by a U. S. Navy photographer through the periscope of the American submarine which launched two torpedoes into the Japanese craft. Note the Rising Sun insignia over the conning tower. Two men (circles) in white scramble over the conning tower. Marks on left and line in center are periscope etchings.

American Journalist Relates Experiences in Shanghai Jail

Continued from Page 1

gandizing that prisoners were well treated.

Foreign prisoners, including approximately 25 Americans were incarcerated in wooden cages 9ft. by 18ft. in which about 30 prisoners were held, including women, children and the dregs of Shanghai's Chinese underworld. Prisoners were made to sit crosslegged on the floor all day long with conversation in whispers forbidden and unable to read or exercise.

The daily food consisted of three small bowls of rice, occasionally with dirty vegetables added. Chinese prisoners were tortured and beaten with dogwhips. Foreigners were not tortured, but guards struck, punched, slapped and kicked. Foreigners were allowed to wash once daily in cold water, with a hot bath provided once a month—all foreigners using the same bath water. Clothers were changed and shaves were allowed once a week.

We never got the slightest exercise. The Gendarmerie, questioning us fantastically were suspicious and ill informed. For example an intrigue was suspected because I attended a November farewell party for departing American Marine officers. Again, another foreigner was tongue-lashed because he spent four months in Japan 40 years before and failed to so declare when his life history was asked.

The prison cages were infested with vermin. Care and questioning of all prisoners was entirely in the hands of private soldiers, corporals and sergeants. I never saw commissioned officers during my incarceration. The interpreters were fairly good, with many having lived in America previously and some having been born there and once American citizens.

Privileges for Foreigners

Foreigners were given a few privileges which the Chinese did not receive, such as a daily wash in running water. Food was allowed to be sent in by families although the guards stole large quanties of it. This apparently convinced the gendarmes that they were a humane organization and they constantly reiterated that the foreigners received good treatment, with references to alleged American atrocities in the Philippines against Japanese. The morale of the American prisoners was excellent, giving thumbs up in passing friends and whispering news received through new arrivals such as the American air raid on Tokyo.

[Associated Press reporters released from Shanghai report that living costs have skyrocketed in the city and that there is insufficient coal to meet summer demands for gas and electricity. They say Shanghai's 5,000,000 population faces the winter with practically no means of heat and nothing with which to cook. The Associated Press correspondents also report that 1,500 American war prisoners are being held incommunicado at Woosung, near Shanghai, in spite of the persistent efforts of the Swiss International Red Cross officials. The prisoners are said to include 200 Peiping and Tientsin Marines and 400 Marines and 700 civilians from Wake Island.]

Espionage Suspected

Questioning of foreigners was directed almost unanimously toward eliciting admissions of espionage in behalf of home governments. The questioners admitted frankly that Japanese abroad were virtual spies and therefore they were unable to comprehend that foreigners abroad could be otherwise. In my own case I am convinced the Japanese Army press bureau was bitterly resentful of the critical views expressed editorially by the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury during my editorship and asked the gendarmes to keep me in prison for the war's duration.

Questioning indicated that previous to the war's outbreak the Gendarmerie employed numerous agents in Shanghai's International Settlement, particularly Japanese educated in American schools, although some foreigners, most of whom were Russians, served them.

The gendarmes released me a few days before the departure of our ships on instructions from Tokyo, never giving the slightest explanation of their conduct. They forced me as well as all foreigners released to sign a statement to the effect that we did not have dissatisfaction against our treatment as well as a promise not to discuss our treatment either in writing or verbally.

As a final act before my release they took my typewriter on the grounds, "you wrote anti-Japanese articles on it and therefore it is evidence," as well as taking many books, my camera and my radio "for evidence." Despite the obvious bitterness of the Americans exchanged who were formerly prisoners, Japanese approached many half an hour before the ship sailed from Shanghai, blandly asking them to broadcast in America their good treatment. Americans here are talking freely for the first time in six months. A majority promise to return to Shanghai "after the victory."

Miners Start Fund For New Lidice

LONDON, July 27 (ONA)—British miners will apeal to miners throughout the world to raise a fund with which to rebuild the Czech village of Lidice, razed by the Nazis in reprisal for the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, it is disclosed here.

The Mineworkers' Federation of Great Britain, the miners' union, will call on mineworkers everywhere to contribute to the rebuilding of the village, most of whose population were miners.

The Mayor of the Midlands city of Stoke-on-Trent has summoned a meeting of mayors of all Midland cities for some time in August to witness the renaming of a square there as "Lidice Square," and to participate in the creation of the "Lidice Shall Live" fund. The Midlands is the heart of the English industrial region.

81,810 Persons Visit N. J. Races in 7 Days

CAMDEN, N. J., July 27 (AP)—The effect that permanent gasoline rationing will have on Garden State Park is still a debatable question today, but here is the record for the first week of its 40-day meeting.

A count showed 81,810 persons put $2,869,098 through the mutuel machines during the first seven days, an average attendance of 11,587 persons and an average "handle" of $409,871 daily.

The crowd totaled 14,674 persons and the handle was $806,939 Saturday, first day under the new rationing program. On opening day, the preceding Saturday, attendance was 21,682 and the handle totaled $569,341.

'Politics' to Be Probed At University of Illinois

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. (AP)—With only one dissenting vote, University of Illinois Trustees authorized an investigation of Attorney General George F. Barrett's charges that the University has been "on the downgrade since 1934 and that its administration is shot through with politics.

An appropriation of $4,000 was voted to finance the investigation which will be made by the American Council on Education. The agency had been recommended to the Trustees by Mr. Barrett.

Nazis Speed Defenses To Block Second Front

Continued from Page 1

among them several armored divisions.

The abundance of information on German military preparations in Occupied Europe must be taken with reserve, as indeed must all German propaganda. Only last week German radio announcers were proclaiming that it would be impossible for the United Nations to open a second front because they did not have the shipping. But on Thursday the same announcers switched round and began informing their listeners that the United Nations must, and doubtless will, try to open a second front.

There can be no doubt that the German High Command will not be taken asleep and that the defense of the continent is well prepared. Thousands of German and foreign workers have been set to work building coastal forts in the Channel region. Moreover, all private sales of cement in France have been prohibited since the beginning of this year.

The Germans have profited from their experiences in Russia in improving their defense lines in Western Europe. One of America's leading military analysts estimated that between 12 and 20 German divisions, partly motorized, are prepared for the defense of France and that several hundreds of thousands of German troops are on the alert in other occupied territories. There are certainly also reserves in Germany proper.

German Defense Army

The Commander in Chief of the German Defense Army is Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gert von Rundstedt, one of Hitler's ablest generals. The Germans recently set up a new organization of specialized shock troops, anti-Commando units, in order to intercept daring raids of the British Commandos.

Yet, in spite of their actual military strength, German claims that they have built up almost impregnable defense lines in Western Europe and that they have at their disposal a practically unlimited number of first-class divisions to beat off any Allied invasion are presumably exaggerated.

Underground reports from France which reached this country point out that, if the Channel Coast has been heavily fortified, the German line along the French coast is by no means uninterrupted. Some points of strategical importance are well defended and a large number of German troops has been concentrated near the coastal line. The Germans extended the excellent French road net and they have built several military routes.

Yet, the fighting spirit of the German troops which today occupy France is probably inferior to that of the first German invasion army. The young storm troopers who formed the German spearheads in the Battle of France are reported to have been sent to Russia, to be replaced by middle-aged reservists recently called to arms.

An invasion of France undertaken by well-equipped and aggressive Anglo-Saxon troops can scarcely be called impossible. Experiences of this war have proved that even the strongest fortifications can be taken. Many of the hastily improvised German defenses in France probably are no match for the developed technique of modern engineer troops.

Second Army Ready

When an Allied invasion army sets foot on continental soil, a second army in the German rear is expected to be called into immediate action. "Colonel Briton," British radio propagandist, who during the last months has instructed Hitler's European opponents in sabotage methods and who is in close contact with the underground groups, now has declared that his Victory Army is almost ready to strike. Underground information from France agrees with this statement and declares that 40,000 to 50,000 underground workers immediately would form guerrilla bands and attack German supply lines.

In the meantime, hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen would be armed from concealed depots and would reinforce the underground groups and the Allied armies. The Germans, of course, are well aware of this imminent danger of revolt in occupied territories. Since 1940, an important part of the coastal regions of France has been declared forbidden zone to which French refugees were not allowed to return. Several hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen, however, had remained in their native towns and villages, and others, despite German interdictions, clandestinely returned to their homes.

As the invasion danger becomes more acute, the Nazis have begun mass evacuations in the coastal zone. According to recent information, not less than a million French and Belgian inhabitants of the Channel region have been forced to emigrate to the interior. For many of these unfortunate people it is the third time that they have had to leave their homesteads.

Even the population in interior France is affected by German preventive measures. Today the German police, assisted by Vichy officials, is endeavoring to destroy the very roots of French resistance. The German police in Occupied France have been completely reorganized. In May, 1942, Major General Oberg, Brigade Leader of Hitler's Elite Guard, was appointed "leader" of all German police forces in Occupied France. The Gestapo inspector, Dr. Knochen, assists General Oberg in the execution of repressive measures. It is not clear whether General Oberg will replace or only supervise Prince Josiah of Waldeck and Pyrmont, one of the late Reinhard Heydrich's henchmen, who in April of this year was named Chief of the German police in Occupied France.

Executions Increase

Since General Oberg took over, the number of executions and internments of Frenchmen in the occupied territory has increased with terrifying speed. More than 300,000 persons are said to be interned in concentration camps in the occupied territory. Persecution of Jews in France has reached a new peak. All alien Jews in Paris are rounded up systematically and transported to Polish ghettos. Most of these transportees, it is said, never again are heard of. Apparently they do not arrive at their destination.

In their attempt to destroy all groups of resistance in the occupied territory and to prevent guerrilla acts in case of an Allied attack, the Gestapo is assisted actively by officials of the Vichy Police. The French secret police, the Sûreté Nationale, works in close contact with the Nazis. The Sûreté Nationale, of course, has intimate knowledge of French conditions and its help is particularly valuable to the Germans. M. de la Buissière, former Chief of the Sûreté Nationale, has been nominated Chief of the Paris Police by Premier Pierre Laval. Today the Sûreté is helping the Gestapo to set up a network of stoolpigeons who endeavor to introduce themselves into underground movements in order to destroy resistance from within.

Cadets Continue Training While School Is Moved

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—Transfer of planes, equipment, and personnel of an entire Army pilot training school from San Diego to Tucson, Ariz., over the week end without loss of an hour's flying time was completed July 27.

The Army and civilian personnel connected with the Ryan Aeronautical Company began aviation cadet training in Tucson after a 400-mile journey over desert highways on which a convoy of trucks traveled with household effects of the scores of persons involved in the transfer.

MASTER CRAFTSMEN

Matthew Boulton

Matthew Boulton was born in Birmingham in Sept. 1728 and became the most prominent citizen of Birmingham during the eighteenth century.

He not only achieved fame as an engineer in steam, but also is regarded as a worthy craftsman in silver, a fact not generally remembered.

As a friend and business partner of James Watt he did much, because of his enthusiasm and enterprise, to bring Watt's improved steam engine before the world. For a time he was associated with the great potter Josiah Wedgwood.

After improving in his Soho works in Birmingham the production of laminated metal known as Sheffield Plate, he turned his attention to Silver Plate, with conspicuous success, and today the mark of Matthew Boulton on an article of silver or of Sheffield Plate denotes the high quality of the piece.

But he showed a worthy pride in his craftsmanship by refusing to take up seriously the fashioning of silverware until he had forced the authorities to set up an assay office in Birmingham. Sending to Chester for stamping was too humiliating. "I had one parcel of candlesticks quite broke by their careless packing."

This skill of craftsmanship is now being utilised in the service of the country in its hour of need. In those happy days to come, when the nations are able to organise for "total peace" instead of for "total war", the gold and silver worker will again take his proper place in the social life of the country and will devote his skill to working his beautiful metals into objects which are a definite contribution to the joy of living.

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Japanese Treatment of Americans

Instances in which American civilians, caught in Japan or Japanese-held territory at the outbreak of war, were subjected to intense hardships and, in some instances, to barbarous treatment, are related by American correspondents now at Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, awaiting passage to the United States after being released in exchange for Japanese nationals held in this country.

The repatriated correspondents paint a vivid picture not only of cases of Japanese cruelty but of American heroism and they provide many illuminating insights into Japanese wartime psychology.

Max Hill, chief of the Associated Press Bureau in Tokyo, tells of the damage that resulted when American planes carried out their mystery raid on Tokyo on April 18 and of the fears aroused by American submarine activities.

Robert Bellaire, former Tokyo manager for the United Press, says the war strategists of Japan made full preparations for attacking the United States before sending a "peace envoy" to Washington last autumn and that they are now believed to be seeking to outflank Russia by seizing bases in the Aleutians.

Relman Morin, Associated Press correspondent in southeastern Asia, tells how a Presbyterian missionary bravely withstood the "water cure" and thwarted Japanese efforts to make him confess that he had been engaged in espionage.

James D. White, former Associated Press correspondent in Peiping, China, declares that more than 2,000 American civilians are still being held in Japanese-occupied China and he urges their repatriation at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. White's wife, Jennifer White, tells of the fortitude of American internees in Manila.

Otto D. Tolischus, veteran correspondent of the New York Times, who was interned in Tokyo, reports that seven American newspapermen and one Canadian newspaperwoman were arrested in Tokyo and Yokohama and held for six months in solitary confinement and conditions of severest hardship.

Mr. Tolischus said they were charged with espionage and with violating Japan's national defense act by sending out political, economic, and diplomatic news.

"During examinations," he wrote, "three American newspapermen, Walter R. Wills, publisher of the Japan Newsweek and CBS representative; Jasper N. Bellinger, an employee of the Japan Times Advertiser, a Canadian; and myself and Miss Phyllis Argall of the London News-Chronicle, were subjected to physical torture."

Mr. Tolischus also said that growing losses, shortages of food and other necessaries and the American raid on Tokyo were having a sobering effect on Japanese opinion regarding the war.

Following are abridgements of some of the dispatches filed from Lourenco Marques by Associated Press correspondents:

Sugamo Prison

By Max Hill

LOURENCO MARQUES, Portuguese East Africa, July 24. Delayed. (AP)—Shortly after Tokyo was blacked out Dec. 8, 1941, impressing the populace that the nation was at war, I was removed to the Sugamo prison, where I was stripped and searched and where I was locked in a solitary confinement cell.

In the 15 days following I remained in solitary, knowing only that war was declared and hearing an unsubstantiated rumor that Pearl Harbor had been bombed.

There was constant cold, day and night, with ice forming on the water basin. I was naturally depressed over my fate, by the police insinuation that I would be accused of espionage, and I was additionally disturbed by the scanty and poor Japanese food.

Throughout my confinement the police used torture as their main weapon.

Finally on Christmas Eve, shuffling along without shoes, I was led from my cell into a smoky room where I was questioned briefly. Then I was returned to the cell without explanation and remained there until Jan. 6, when formal questioning under Inspector Takehara began from morning until night.

All Meals the Same

I lost weight rapidly in December and January due to the prison fare. Breakfast was a small bowl of mixed barley and rice and a small cup of soup made of seaweed or turnip tops boiled in water. Lunch was the same. So was dinner.

I was released on June 2 and taken to an intermmment camp until the departure of the liner Asama Maru. The evident purpose in arresting all Tokyo newspapermen except Joseph Dynan of the Associated Press and Robert Bellaire of the United Press was to fish for a spy ring which did not exist and to harass the newspapermen's Japanese friends and employees, who have been in state of terror during the war and also have been months in prison.

The Japanese sought to save face after the Doolittle raid April 18, but didn't quite succeed, all because some doubting Japanese know wet paint when they see it.

The Japanese press, telling of the attack of Tokyo and other cities, first said that nine of the planes were shot down. Later this figure was more conveniently modified to one and wreckage to give weight to the announcement was displayed in the Japanese Capital.

But this limited propaganda stunt backfired, so the story goes, when some curious spectators discovered that the red, white and blue paint on the twisted wing covering was wet instead of dry.

Actually, I understand now, there were as many as 16 planes in the raid, and while there is no available, reliable estimate of the casualties it is known that heavy damage was done in the industrial districts between Tokyo and Yokohama, where large areas of factories and homes were burned over.

While the Tokyo raid gave Japanese of the metropolitan region a bad case of nerves, the havoc wrought by American submarines was causing just as much apprehension.

The most telling blow by American submarines was the sinking of the Taio Maru, bound for the East Indies with 600 economic experts.

It was rumored in Tokyo that American submarines were operating virtually in Yokohama harbor.

Japanese Reporters Hit U. S. 'Hardships'

By the Associated Press

Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa, July 24—Delayed

Japanese newspapermen, arriving on the liner Gripsholm to be exchanged for freed American correspondents, complained bitterly of their hardships in the United States.

Among the hardships they listed:

"Confinement" in a White Sulphur Springs luxury hotel.

Delays of as much as a month in the receipt of their mail.

And being able to read only the New York Times.

'Water Cure'

By Relman Morin

LOURENCO MARQUES, Portuguese East Afrca, July 23. Delayed. (AP)—Americans can take it.

There is the case of Edwin Koons, Presbyterian missionary who was imprisoned by the Japanese in Korea where, he said, he received the "water cure" when he refused to admit he had been engaged in espionage.

The "water cure" simply is a method of forcing quantities of water down the throat of the victim until he is unconscious and in a semi-drowning condition.

Mr. Koons said: "They tried it once and I fainted."

"A few days later, beating my back and soles of my feet with rubber hose, they said I needed more water, but at the last minute they decided otherwise."

"Well, sir," said Mr. Koons, "just to show them I wasn't scared I said I really was thirsty after so much talking and asked for a small drink."

Japan made French Indo-China and Thailand partners of varying degrees of willingness to its war plans.

Immediately after Pearl Harbor, American, British, Canadian and Dutch citizens were interned by the Japanese in French Indo-China, technically a neutral colony. British and Americans in Thailand also were interned jointly in a large, well-organized camp.

Both countries were used as pawns in Japan's carefully laid plan of conquest.

With troops massed in French Indo-China, the Japanese used the colony's coast as the training ground to perfect special landing forces in the tactics which they used successfully against the British defenses of Malaya.

In Occupied China

By James D. White

LOURENCO MARQUES, Portuguese East Africa, July 23 Delayed. (AP)—More than 2,000 American civilians remain behind in Japanese-occupied China where they face the tightening conditions of war.

"The prime necessity is getting them home as soon as possible," it is emphasized by the civilian leaders included in this first evacuation.

Most of those left behind are well, living in their own homes where they can still afford to and are provided with funds when their personal resources are exhausted.

In late June when we left Shanghai, where alone 1,500 Americans remain, it already was feared that conditions soon would deteriorate.

Japanese Gestapo

However, up to that time, most of the Americans felt generally they had been getting along as well or better than they could have expected, with the exception of the activities of Nippon's version of the Gestapo—the Imperial Japanese Gendarmerie.

Three days after the war began the Japanese requested the American Association to take over the handling of civil affairs and the Consul and the Consul General Staff was interned.

Under the chairmanship of Paul Anderson of the American Red Cross, this association immediately began organizing relief measures for Americans whose incomes were cut off.

Most Americans in the interior of Occupied China were evacuated, the only other sizeable concentrations being at Peiping and Tientsin where 250 and 275, respectively, were registered with their associations.

Peiping and Tientsin

Conditions at Peiping and Tientsin were reported quite the same as at Shanghai.

Every American and British newspaper correspondent in Shanghai except Douglas Robertson, the Canadian New York Times correspondent, and myself, was jailed at one time or another.

The gravest case is that of J. B. Powell, editor of the China Weekly Review, who was seized in his hotel room Dec. 20 and released shortly before the Americans were put aboard ship to leave Shanghai.

Mr. Powell, normally a 160-pounder, now weighs around 75 pounds.

At Peiping the Japanese arrested and still hold John Leighton Stuart, President of Yenching University, and Dr. Henry Houghton, Trevor Bowen and Dr. Isadore Snapper of Peiping Union Medical College, after abolishing these institutions.

At Tientsin and Tsingtao several Americans were detained, then released and repatriated.

Manila Camp

By Jennifer White

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Portuguese East Africa, July 23. Delayed. (AP)—The Japanese guards at Manila's internment camp frequently asked us: "How can you Americans be so happy here?"

Apparently they were unable to understand how 3,200 civilian internees were able to work cheerfully without showing a sign of fear or shame at being Japanese prisoners.

The Japanese imposed only the most general rules. Otherwise we were permitted to govern ourselves. That was the secret of our happiness in detention. We ran ourselves. The American way of life prevailed inside the camp.

In five months of internment I learned more American history than in my school years. Some of it was made before my eyes and I participated in it. The disordered throng of 3,200 persons herded into Santo Tomas University became an organized community.

The Japanese picked E. A. R. Carroll, a Manila insurance agent, as chairman of the camp's executives, but the other officers, including 27 department heads, were chosen by the internees. We had our own police, more than 200, working 24 hour patrols and a sanitation and health department with more than 500 workers.

There was also a sizeable hospital and a newspaper called Camp Affairs; a central kitchen, community feeding, a fire department, and a sports and music committee. There were college courses in everything from engineering to Chinese and there was schooling for the children.

We converted a junk pile into a vegetable garden which eventually supplied two-thirds of the community's needs.

The internees built a portable stage, weekly entertainments were held, a fund for indigents was established and there were religious services for all sects. There even was a Rotary Club and a Junior League.

Failing to Register Charge Is Dismissed

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 25 (AP)—A charge of failing to register for Selective Service against Joseph Copeland, Toronto, was dismissed July 24 by U. S. Commissioner Boyce H. Butterfield after U. S. Attorney George L. Grobe, consenting to the action, said, "No willful violation appeared."

A card showing that Mr. Copeland, in whose automobile police found more than $20,000, is now registered with a Williamsville draft board was produced by Samuel M. Fleischman, the defendant's attorney.

Independent Church in Norway Set Up in Defiance of Nazis

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 27—Norwegian clergymen have set up an independent Church in direct defiance of the Nazis and refuse to discuss any solution of the Church dispute until Bishop Berggrav, Norwegian primate, is reinstated, the BBC said yesterday.

"Six leading clergymen, who were dismissed by Premier Vidkun Quisling, have now announced in Oslo the setting-up of the Church," BBC added.

The clergymen declare in a manifesto that they "fight for our dearest rights. The State refuses to acknowledge the Church's spiritual independence and freedom, but wants to dominate it and treat it as its servant."

All churchmen in Norway, who have been dismissed by Quisling, are told in the manifesto to carry on their work as though nothing has happened. The manifesto adds: "Any proposal by the Nazis to bring an end to the Church dispute will not be listened to until Bishop (Eivind) Berggrav, Primate of Norway, now under house arrest, is reinstated."

Brazil's Great Water Power

Brazil is one of the richest countries in the world in potential hydraulic or water power, says the Department of Commerce.

U. S. Outwitted Japanese in New Guinea

CHICAGO, July 27 (AP)—A daring flight by American naval pilots over uncharted peaks, 14,000 to 16,000 feet high, in southeastern New Guinea was one of the major factors that saved Australia from an attempted invasion early last March. This is disclosed in a copyrighted dispatch in the Chicago Tribune written by Stanley Johnston, only American correspondent to witness the Battle of the Coral Sea. The article, although one of his original series on the naval engagement ,has just been released by the censors.

The Japanese, according to Mr. Johnston, filled the harbors of Lae and Salamaua with warships, tankers, supply vessels and transports and assumed that they were safe from a surprise attack because of the great mountain barriers that overlook the two towns. Pilots attached to the Aircraft Carrier Lexington, however, decided to fly from a point near Port Moresby, the Allied base on the southern side of New Guinea, and attempt to get over the mountains. The bold effort succeeded and on the morning of March 10 formations of dive bombers, torpedo-carrying planes and fighters came out of the clouds and smashed at the Japanese vessels for 20 minutes.

Great damage was caused. The toll of Japanese shipping in the raid, according to Mr. Johnston, was the confirmed sinkings of five transports or cargo vessels, two heavy cruisers, one light cruiser and a destroyer. A minelayer, two destroyers and a gunboat were left burning. A seaplane carrier and a gunboat were severely damaged and two Japanese planes were shot down. Only one plane was lost out of the attacking force.

By flying directly over the mountains and the savage-infested jungles of central New Guinea the American pilots were able to reach Lae and Salamaua in about an hour's flying time. The airline distance from Port Moresby to the two harbors is 100 miles. Had the American pilots followed the sea around the southeastern tip of New Guinea they would have had to cover 1500 miles.

Mica From India

India is the largest producer of mica in the world and the principal source of chief strategic types, according to the United States Department of Commerce.

SAVE THIS CHART

Needed for War

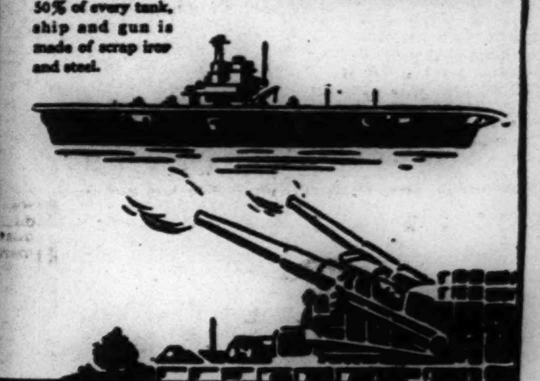
Follow this chart and save it as a basis for collecting waste materials in your house and on your premises.

SCRAP IRON AND STEEL

Old stoves, radiators, bathtubs, boilers, toys, plumbing, tools, crank handles, lawn mowers, tire chains, furnace grates, bedsteads, flatirons, ash cans, outdoor steel furniture, muskets, golf clubs, sleds, bicycles, pokers, garden implements, bedsprings, all kinds of pipe, refrigerators, garbage pails, iron stakes and fencing, iron wheels and doorstops.

HELPS MAKE

Shells, guns, cargo ships, aircraft carriers, armored cars, tanks, submarines, range finders—all machines and arms of warfare. About 50% of every tank, ship and gun is made of scrap iron and steel.

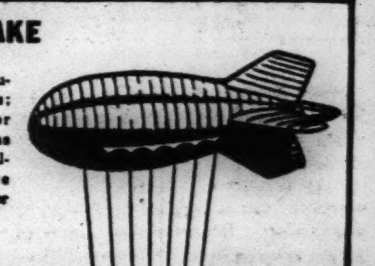


OTHER METALS...RUBBER...RAGS...MANILA ROPE...BURLAP BAGS

Old batteries, lighting fixtures, cooking utensils; automobile and bicycle tires and tubes, garden hose, rubbers; clothing, dust cloths, rags, draperies, rugs, carpets; Manila rope in any condition; burlap bags.

HELPS MAKE

Bombs, fuses, binoculars, compasses; planes; tires for trucks, jeeps; gas masks; barrage balloons; parachute flares; insulation for electric wiring.



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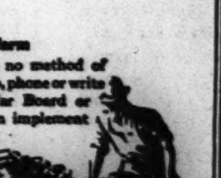

OTHER VITAL MATERIALS NEEDED AND HOW TO DISPOSE OF THEM

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To help relieve shortage of fats and oils. Needed for glycerine to make explosives. Save pan and broiler drippings and deep fats after you've got all the cooking good from them. Strain into wide-mouthed tin can, that is spotlessly clean. Keep in refrigerator or cool, dark place until you have collected a pound or more. Then sell to your meat dealer.

TIN TUBES—Tooth paste, cosmetic and shaving cream tubes. Turn in at drug store when you purchase new supply.

WASTE PAPER—Needed only when announced by Local Salvage Committee.

TIN CANS—Wanted only in certain areas accessible to detinning plants, as announced locally.

NOT NEEDED (at this time)—Razor blades and glass.

We are facing a crisis in our war production program. Unless we salvage at least 6,000,000 additional tons of scrap iron and steel promptly, and great quantities of rubber and other materials, our boys may not get all the fighting weapons they need—in time.... Throw YOUR scrap into the fight!

The Junk which you collect is bought by industry from scrap dealers at established, government-controlled prices.

This message approved by Conservation Division

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Nazis Impound 27,000 French Reported Mostly Paris Jews

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Twenty-seven thousand persons, mostly Jewish residents of Paris, have been rounded up and sent to concentration camps by the Germans, according to reliable information reaching here, as a measure of increased pressure on the French to supply the Nazi war industry with more skilled workers.

The arrests were effected by the French police on orders from the Gestapo, it was learned. The seizures, however, aroused such resentment among the people of Paris that they now have been discontinued.

Numerous suicides have been reported by persons who managed to delay police a few minutes before they were to be taken into custody.

Similar roundup tactics have been prevented in Unoccupied France but the demand for more laborers, in the opinion of some observers, might soon result in strong measures there. It has even been suggested that forced mobilization of workers might be demanded by the Germans.

So far about 18,000 workers have gone to Germany from Vichy alone, including 3,000 specialists, the latter of the greater interest to Germans and the only workers for whom war prisoners are exchanged.

The number of those who have gone to Germany is considerably below the number 350,000 reported requested by the Germans and European diplomatic circles have predicted that some new action might be expected within the next ten days.

Laval Plot Exposed

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 27—The BBC said today that a Kuibyshev broadcast revealed secret plans made by the Vichy Government to recruit a French Army to fight on the Russian Front, wearing regular French Army uniforms.

At the same time the Fighting French military Attaché in Russia, speaking to France, quoted a secret circular issued by the Vichy Secretary for War last month. It said: "The French Army must not be absent from regions where the fate of Europe is being decided, and troops must be sent to the Russian Front."

The Vichy circular was reported to have said these troops will wear the uniform of the regular French Army.

The Fighting French Attaché denounced the plan as a treacherous attempt by Laval to provide cannon fodder for the Germans, and he reminded Frenchmen that they were still legally at war with Germany.

Lavalists Interned

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 27—The British Radio, in a French-language broadcast, said that the Government of the Union of South Africa has found it necessary to intern about 100 Frenchmen who had not concealed their sympathy for the Laval Government.

Four hundred other Frenchmen who had shown similar sympathies were ordered to leave their residence in the coastal area and to go to the interior of the country, added the broadcast.

Violators of Price Ceilings Can Be Sued After July 31

Continued from Page 1

detinning remains the same: Open both ends, wash the cans clean, remove labels and press them as nearly flat as possible by stepping on them.

Old Silk Hose

After announcing six months ago that it had no use for old silk hose, the WPB wants them now—but from dealers only.

Recent experiments have shown that discarded silk stockings can be used in sizable quantities for gunpowder bags.

Stock of used silk hose in the hands of dealers were frozen this week, but WPB still contemplates "no campaign for collecting (old) stockings from the general public at present."

Meatless Days?

Meatless days, familiar in World War I but shunned by administrators of World War II, may come upon many families yet, if the present spotty shortage continues.

Beef supplies are short now because the corn-fed cattle run is winding up and grass-fed animals are still being fattened on ranges. Some livestock raisers are withholding their animals from market longer than necessary to fatten them for higher prices. Lend-lease countries and the Army have been competing with the housewife for these shortened supplies.

Without promising any relief to housewives for a month or six weeks, Leon Henderson offers this advice: "Buy carefully, buy conservatively, and buy less if possible."

Report Bootleggers

If anyone offers you a gasoline coupon book on the sly, report him at once to your local OPA or to local police authorities.

With "black market" operations already reported in some eastern cities, OPA has moved quickly to warn that persons counterfeiting ration books or coupons are liable to punishment under the criminal statutes of the United States and all persons found in possession of counterfeit books are liable to have their regularly-issued books revoked or withheld.

Stagger Plan Aids Traffic in Atlanta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., July 27—The staggered hours plan for business houses inaugurated here has proved equivalent to adding 20 new street cars or busses to Atlanta's transportation system, it has been announced by W. R. Pollard, Transportation Manager of the Georgia Power Company.

The program, sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, has been voluntarily entered in to by over 300 firms who have changed their opening and closing hours from 15 minutes to 45 minutes, either earlier or later, than was their former habit.

Congestion at peak rush periods has been reduced by as much as 1,200 persons, according to a survey by the Chamber of Commerce. However, officials say this is far short of a solution of the city's transportation difficulties.

'When a Better Tank Is Made—'

Associated Press Photo from OWI

New M-4 Meets Up With Forerunner

The U. S. Army's new and improved all-welded M-4 tank (left) is shown with the older M-3 at a fueling point on the Fort Knox, Ky., military reservation. The new tank has superior construction and increased fire power and is being turned out in trainload quantities at Detroit.

Interstate Truck Advance Leads to Divided Opinion

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—As far as the movement of war goods is concerned, the recent precedent-breaking agreement among the states, establishing uniform trucking regulations for the duration of the war, is working out first rate, according to Frank Bane, executive director of the Council of State Governments. The War Department, asked to make known any complaints about non-compliance, he reports, has made none that haven't immediately led to satisfactory adjustments.

The War Department, he says, is "quite pleased."

As for the carrying of other materials, and as for the trucking industry as a whole, the situation still is not entirely to the liking of those trucking interests.

They complain that while most states are complying with most of the regulations covering movement of war goods, it is a compliance with the letter rather than the spirit of the agreement. In other fields, they contend, there remain many serious obstacles to a free flow of commerce across state lines.

The war has caused a sudden crystallization of a situation that has been developing for years. It involves, first, the matter of movement of war goods, and, second, the whole question of free movement of all goods between states, especially when the carrier is a truck.

Railroad-Truck Feud

The war looms today as the dominant factor, but in the background is something which many of those involved don't like to mention, but which is a very real factor—the long-time feud between the trucks and the railroads. This feud leads to an inclination for everybody to strive for a selfish advantage.

It is a competitive fight. The railroads hold that the trucks take away their business through unfair advantages such as use of public highways and comparative lack of supervision and restrictions, as are imposed on the rails.

The trucks on the other hand insist that they "pay" for use of the roads over and over again through exorbitant taxes and "fees." They say there is a legitimate place for truck haulage and that the railroads, with their superior financial and even political power, take unfair advantage of the trucks in an attempt to eliminate them as competitors.

Specifications Given

Some of the dissatisfaction now among the truckers is laid by the railroads to their desire for a turnover such as would make more possible a postwar adjustment in their favor.

The agreement which the 48 Governors recently entered into with the war agencies provides that all states will admit trucks up to the following specifications: (1) Width, 96 inches; (2) Height, 12½ feet; Length, single vehicle, 35 feet; (4) Length, combination, 45 feet; (5) Weight, an inch wide of tire, 600 pounds; (6) Weight, single axle, 18,000 pounds; (7) Weight, two axles, 30,000 pounds; (8) Weight, three axles, 40,000 pounds; (9) Weight, semi-trailer, 40,000 pounds; Weight, other combinations, 40,000 pounds.

The Fruehauf Trailer Company of Detroit, frequently the spokesman for the trucking interests, noted that 19 states had to raise their restrictions to meet these uniform requirements. The other 29 already had laws covering these points equal to or better than the new minimums. According to latest reports though, the Fruehauf people say several of these 19 states are "abiding by the letter rather than the spirit of the promise."

They note that Kentucky, for instance, requires a vehicle owner to secure a special six-month permit before he can haul loads in excess of the state's old limits. Tennessee, they say, permits the newly increased loads on only four through highways. Virginia, it is held, adopted the new 40,000-pound weight floor but "some officials are still enforcing the original 35,000 gross." Other states, it was noted, apparently interpret the order to cover war materials only.

Two States Blamed

Two states, Missouri and Texas, the Fruehauf company holds, have "done nothing about keeping their promises."

In addition to adopting new size and weight minimums all Governors promised to grant reciprocity rights on license plates to permit out-of-state owners to operate without paying another license fee.

This involves a complex situation and one which can not be worked out of in a matter of a few weeks or months. As a result there remain what seems to be many failures to comply with this part of the agreement. "Fees" or mileage taxes are still charged in lieu of licenses, for instance. One state charges a tax on gasoline in the tanks of in-coming trucks above a certain amount. There still are heavy bridge tolls, requirements for insurance cards, and "inspection" fees.

To be worked out yet are laws covering restrictions on Sunday and holiday truck driving. There remain regulations which cause delay and annoyance if not actual financial loss. There are still laws covering certain materials or produce, such as those governing entry of oleomargarine into Wisconsin.

Difficulty was of course expected, said Mr. Bane, in applying these uniform regulations, especially where roads and bridges in some states are not all strong enough to carry the additional weight.

Congress Gets Bill to Push Building of Freight Planes

Continued from Page 1

is being given to it in Congress and out serves to highlight one important factor. That factor is that the menace of enemy submarines is growing greater instead of less and it is probable that the air-cargo hearings will bring the facts more frankly and more fully into view.

The hearings are widely welcomed on that score alone, apart from the desirability of making sure that cargo-carrying airplane project received fresh and unprejudiced consideration.

Actually the Government is already building large cargo-carrying planes and only the necessity of military secrecy prevents the disclosure of how large this construction has already become.

WPB Committee Reports

Also, the WPB has an air-cargo committee already and this committee has submitted a report which is guiding Donald M. Nelson, WPB Director, in the decisions which are at present being taken. The report has not yet been made public, but it is known that it is warmly in support of large airship construction and sees the prospect of ultimately building a 200-ton airplane for hauling purposes.

The practical problem is one of strategic considerations. There are two main shortages—a shortage of time and a shortage of scarce materials and it doesn't appear to be possible to build more air-cargo plans without decreasing the number of Flying Fortresses being built.

But Senator Lee, in the resolution which he put before the Senate, made it clear that something more radical has got to be done if the United Nations are to defeat the submarine menace.

"The United States is faced with the increasingly difficult problem of supplying its armed forces in foreign countries with necessary material and equipment," his resolution declared.

"Enemy submarines are a constant menace to the vessels of the United Nations.

"The sinking of such vessels has been at a rate which has not been offset by the construction of new vessels.

Now Not Enough Supply Ships

"As a result of such sinkings, there is not sufficient tonnage available to supply the needs of the armed forces of the United States abroad and the other needs of the United Nations.

"It is essential that the existing shipping facilities should be reinforced as rapidly as possible and by every feasible means.

"The construction of flying-boats and land-based airplanes to carry troops and cargo is not only feasible, but will also help to provide an adequate transportation system for furnishing supplies to our armed forces abroad."

The bill itself would establish a board to be known as the Supply Board to be composed of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Administrator of the War Shipping Administration, and the Chairman of the War Production Board.

It would be the duty of the Board to proceed immediately with the construction of such flying-boats and land-based airplanes for carrying troops and cargo as in its opinion will be necessary to supplement the shipping facilities now available and in process of construction.

To Supply Outlying Bases

To provide an adequate transportation system to supply the needs of the armed forces of the United States that are stationed in Alaska and Hawaii, in outlying possessions over which the United States has jurisdiction and control, and in foreign countries.

Support for the proposal was immediately forthcoming from Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida who told correspondents that "we aren't winning the battle with the submarines, and I think that the cargo-carrying plane is feasible and might be the solution."

There appears to be no doubt at all that the construction of such airplanes has had, and will continue to have, the full consideration of the war production agencies and while the forthcoming congressional hearings will help to insure that the consideration will be sympathetic, and unfettered by the department prejudice, there remains much doubt on the wisdom of adding new agencies to the now centralized authority of the War Production Board.

Shaw for Sovietized Britain

AYOT ST. LAWRENCE, Hertfordshire, England, July 27 (AP)—George Bernard Shaw said July 23 that Britain must Sovietize its political machinery after the war or "our future state will be as hopeless as our past."

"Of all the possible systems of government," he said in an interview, "the British parliamentary system, supposed to be a model for all democracies, is the very worst.

"It was invented 250 years ago to break the power of a Parliament which wasn't disposed to do anything but compete for places on the front benches and collect money for war against Louis XIV.

"Since then our Parliament has not been able to do as much to develop industry and civilize the English people as Russia has done every 250 days for the last 20 years.

"Unless we restrict eligibility for public office,—now open to every adventurer and ignoramus—to panels of qualified persons, municipalize the land, banking and insurance on a basis of nationalization, and Sovietize our political machinery, our future state will be as hopeless as our past; and all Labor and Socialist parties on earth will be as helpless as Ramsey MacDonald and Philip Snowden were when they reached the Treasury bench after wasting half their lives trying to get there."

Mr. Shaw was asked what he would consider the likeliest assurance of a permanent British-American-Soviet partnership.

"Rather a dangerous question, isn't it?" he countered. "All three must extinguish Hitler first and foremost.

"But after that there is really no alternative between Sovietism and a relapse into Tory democracy—so-called by its British sponsor, Lord Randolph Churchill, (Prime Minister Winston Churchill's father) but now in the field as Fascism.

"If the western powers choose the latter their relations with the U. S. S. R. will cool. And if a de-Hitlerized Germany chooses the former . . . but we had better drop the subject for the present and stick to the common task of eliminating Hitler."

He was asked other questions, but he said vehemently:

"I don't deal in flapdoodle."

Then, with the old gleam in his eye, he added:

"I might consider $100,000."

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Aug. 3, 10, 30, Sept. 6, 20

10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Aug. 2, Sept. 6

7:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Sept. 6.

Eastern States

Florida

St. Petersburg — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WSUN, 620kc on Oct. 4.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Aug. 2, 16, Sept. 6, 20.

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Aug. 2, 16

Syracuse — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Aug. 2, 16, Sept. 6, 20

Virginia

Richmond—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WRVA, 1140kc, on Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23.

Central States

Colorado

Colorado Springs—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KVOR, 1300kc, on Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Aug. 2, 16, Sept. 6, 20

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7 p. m., KPOX, 1280kc; Aug. 2, 16, 30; Sept. 6, 20

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, Aug. 2, Sept. 6

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Aug. 2, 16, 30, Sept. 6, 20.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Aug. 9, 23; Sept. 6, 20.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, Aug. 16; Sept. 30.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Alaska

Anchorage: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Aug. 14.

Colorado

Colorado Springs: High School Auditorium, North Nevada and East Platte Avenues, 8 p. m., Aug. 2.

Maine

Boothbay Harbor (auspices First Church, Bath): Boothbay Harbor High School, School Street, 2:30 p. m., Aug. 2.

Nelson Acts to Slash Goods Produced for Civilian Users

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27—Announcement today that two War Production Board officials have just arrived in England to study British restrictions on civilian goods emphasizes that in the next six months the United States probably faces the greatest disturbance in traditional ways of doing business in history.

The two phrases "Victory Models" and "Concentration of Industry" are going to become household terms, with increased shortages, increased federal control and a movement toward collectivism only possible in a democracy bent on an all-out people's war.

Best expressed in the colloquial phrase by Donald M. Nelson, WPB Administrator in a recent House hearing that the country "ain't seen nothing yet" the developments are already beating on the door of a bewildered Congress.

Synthetic rubber expansion is held back, not by lack of petroleum or grain alcohol but by shortages of steel, copper and compressing machinery, sugar is held up by transportation difficulties, while the shortage of steel has already caused the cancellation of shipyard orders in the Higgins case with output to be made up in more efficient yards.

Only the Beginning

This is just the beginning, production officials here grimly say, and if Congress is going to investigate every shortage and changed contract it is going to have its hands full.

The full force of the development hasn't struck consumers yet but will by about the first of the year, it is expected. One reason is that America's war production economy has just about hit the spot today it reached in Britain in January, 1941, in the ratio of war needs to consumer goods. That is why WPB experts Dr. Arthur R. Burns, chief of the Civilian Planning Branch of the Office of Civilian Supply, and Henry A. Einegar, Chief of "Concentration" for the same office, have just flown to London, as announced by Mr. Nelson.

Another reason is that a surplus of all sorts of consumer goods still exists in the United States. Just the other day Mr. Henderson ruled some 50 metallic objects off the priority list which means, in effect, that they won't be made any more. Others are going to follow from now on. In a general way there ought to be enough gadgets for this year's Christmas Tree gifts but after that it will be a simpler and more Spartan world.

Conversion to an overall shortage economy with civilian goods cut down to the absolute bone is achieved in three major ways:

How It Works

1. Outright elimination of certain priority goods.

2. "Victory models," featuring stream-lined simplicity, like trousers without cuffs, and women's lingerie without flounces, to which all output is limited.

3. "Concentration of industry," which means limiting production of goods to a minimum of efficient factories, serving their own areas, with a minimum of cross-hauling, liberating other factories and employees to war work.

All these three developments are just starting in the United States. The failure to understand what is going on has produced a protracted squawk in Congress on nearly every incident, but this is natural enough and valuable on the whole WPB and WPA officials think because it helps educate the public to what is coming.

The rubber shortage is helping in this way, because it is an extreme case, to show what must be done. Every experience of Britain at war, and to a lesser extent Canada, too, has shown the sweeping civilian changes ahead in the United States to get the full measure of production for war goods.

Actually Helps Morale

Despite grumbling, the alteration in lives brought by civilian changes has been found to have aided the "spiritual conversion" of the public to war in Canada and Britain, and instead of lowering morale has improved it by giving a feeling of sacrifice and indentification with the armed forces.

Typical example of what it means was listed by Sir Clive Baillieu, British representative on the combined Raw Materials Board here. Some 380 different types of "biscuit" (crackers) were reduced to 20 types requiring the least sugar, flour and labor, and these are being made in the most efficient plants—the other plants are making war goods. Each maker has to stick to his own territory with crosshauls forbidden. That aids transportation. The result of this one item, Sir Clive says, was a saving of 12,000,000 ton miles a year.

Officials do not blink the fact that this cuts down on the traditional system of capitalistic free enterprise in the direction of collectivism in larger, centralized units. Under the circumstances they do not even feel it is necessary to defend the temporary war development which aids in keeping democracy alive.

Britain has a greater shortage of factory space than the United States, experts declare, working "concentration of industry" hand in hand with "standardization" in a group of 30 typical British consumer goods industries, employing 1,000,000 workers, only 250,000 workers are now employed and the rest are in war plants. Consumers get what they need but the supply is rigidly limited and there is a total release of 52,000,000 square feet of factory space.

The British ordered drastic further restrictions to take effect Aug. 1.

Reporting the development, Mr. Nelson declared here:

"Furthermore the British Government has redesigned all essential goods and has developed what are called 'utility models.'

Simplification in England

"For example, 75 per cent of all clothing manufactured now is of utility design, and soon the percentage will be 100. Pots and pans, chocolates, biscuits, pencils and hundreds of other products all have been redesigned in order to save additional raw materials and labor."

What is happening in Britain is likely to happen in modified form in the United States, officials believe. Close at hand in Canada, they point out, "simplified practice" by the Wartime Price and Trade Board has, in one instance alone, the standardization of men's clothes, sailor and airman in the forces. Flour packages in Canada have been cut from 12 to 4; typewriter keyboards are down to two styles, plastic ribbon spools are replacing steel spools and the like.

Many of these changes lie just around the corner for the United States. Americans who try to forestall these changes by stocking up in advance lose some of the spiritual satisfaction that comes from participation in national self-sacrifice, and the feeling of identification with the bright-faced boys in uniform, who are making greater sacrifices. As for the civilian goods situation as a whole, Leon Henderson's words still hold true:

"You ain't seen nothing yet."

4 Graf Spee Crewmen Seized on Spanish Ship

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The newspaper Critica reported that four members of the crew of the scuttled German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee were arrested as they tried to flee Argentina by hiding in the coal bunkers of the Spanish ship Alboreda.

Of 1,055 officers and men of the ship who were interned in Argentina in December, 1939, 128 are known to have escaped, according to the latest official information.

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Tom Earley Back on Starting Line; Pittsburgh Club Coming to Braves Field

Roxbury Boy Just Misses Pitchers' Hall of Fame

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This was an open date on Boston's baseball calendar, pending the arrival of the Pittsburgh Pirates, and nobody enjoyed it any more than Tom Earley. The right hander who grew up on the sandlots surrounding Roxbury is back on the starting line at Braves Field. He got there yesterday when he pitched the Braves to victory over the contending Cardinals in the first half of a double-header, just missing the Hall of Fame.

All that the Cardinals could get facing the good curve ball of Earley was one scratch hit in nine innings. Relieving Al Javery with two on and no outs in the first inning of the opener, Tom was almost unhittable the rest of the way.

Scratch Hit

Marty Marion was the villain who kept Earley from duplicating Ernie Shore's feat with the Red Sox many years ago. The Cardinal shortstop drove a ball to the pitcher's right in the second inning. Nanny Fernandez deflected it toward Eddie Miller, but the throw just missed the long-legged Marion at first base. After that the hard-hitting Redbirds couldn't get a man to second base. It was Earley's fourth win and his first since May 11.

Earley was making his first appearance on the rubber since July 16, the afternoon he gave what in Manager Casey Stengel's opinion was a sour exhibition and was fined five days' pay. The win over the Cardinals, therefore was in the nature of a comeback, and earned him another crack at a starting berth. And, if the local boy can do as well from the opening pitch as he did hiking out of the bull pen, he is a cinch to remain up front.

Two Wednesday

The Pirate series coming up calls for a single game tomorrow, a double-header on Wednesday and another single on Thursday. Frankie Frisch comes here after dropping three out of four in Brooklyn and losing his grip on fifth place. On the last trip West, the Braves lost three straight to Frank. For the season, the Buccaneers hold a nine-to-four edge over Stengel.

Red Sox fans heard more alarming news from the West when their pets dropped another double-header to those pesky (no relation to Johnny) Browns. As a result, Joe Cronin faced the embarrassing possibility of sliding out of second place as he opens a four-game series at Cleveland this afternoon. The Yankees seem to have knocked the hustle out of the Red Sox by the simple process of piling up a commanding lead.

Briefs . . . The Browns now hold a 9-8 edge over the Red Sox for the year . . . With the exception of the Earley game, the Cardinals looked very good here . . . They hit hard and ran fast and their pitching was immense . . . But they had better beat the Dodgers today, tomorrow and Wednesday . . . Ernie Lombardi will be out for a few days with his finger . . . Tommy Holmes is the first Brave to scale the 100-hit level . . . Sibby Sisti batted a torrid .571 against the Cardinals, with eight out of 14 . . . They got him out only six times in four games . . . Eddie Miller continues to play a great game at shortstop . . . He has made one error in the last 37 games . . . And at the toughest defensive spot on the club.

Ted Williams hit .588 in the St. Louis series to tighten his hold on the batting lead . . . This morning he trailed the National League's Pete Reiser by two points . . . Both Joe Gordon and Bobby Doerr have fallen back . . . Mike Ryba was the winning pitcher on Saturday and Cronin's starting catcher on Sunday . . . Tommy Carey, relieving Doerr, made his first appearance of the season yesterday . . . Yank Terry is the only Red Sox pitcher who did not work against the Browns . . . Pete Fox, who went all last season without hitting a homer, has connected with three on this trip.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
New York	66	29	.695	
Boston	53	42	.558	13
Cleveland	55	44	.556	13
St. Louis	52	47	.525	16
Detroit	47	52	.475	21
Chicago	40	54	.426	25½
Washington	38	60	.388	29½
Philadelphia	39	62	.386	30

Results July 25

Boston 9, St. Louis 8 (10 in'gs).
New York 7, Detroit 3.
Washington 10, Cleveland 6 (13 innings).
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 1 (10 innings).

Results July 26

St. Louis 9, Boston 2.
St. Louis 4, Boston 3.
New York 5, Detroit 2.
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 2 (10 innings).
Washington 2, Cleveland 0.
Cleveland 7, Washington 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Brooklyn	67	28	.705	
St. Louis	59	34	.634	7
Cincinnati	50	44	.532	16½
New York	49	46	.516	18
Chicago	46	51	.474	22
Pittsburgh	42	50	.457	23½
Boston	39	60	.394	30
Philadelphia	27	66	.290	39

Results July 25

St. Louis 6, Boston 3.
Pittsburgh 4, Brooklyn 1.
Cincinnati 8, New York 6.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 1.

Results July 26

Boston 5, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 5, Boston 3.
Cincinnati 6, New York 2.
Cincinnati 2, New York 1.
Brooklyn 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Brooklyn 5, Pittsburgh 3.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 1.

Tam Play-Off Pits Nelson And Heafner

CHICAGO, July 27 (AP)—Byron Nelson, shaken by one of the most amazing collapses in the history of big-time golf, went out bleakly today to battle Clayton Heafner of Linville, N. C., in an 18-hole playoff for $2,500 first money in the Tam O'Shanter open tournament.

Nelson, the tall ex-Texan, was a woebegone figure, as he faced Heafner, the blond giant who won the Mahoning Valley tournament at Gerard, Ohio, a few weeks ago with an astonishing 72-hole total of 264.

Dissipated Lead

It was a crusher—what happened to Nelson yesterday. One of the world's great golfers, he shot a miserable 77 over a course whose true par is abut 70 to dissipate a lead that had looked impregnable and finish in a tie with Heafner, each with 280 strokes for the four rounds.

Heafner, having posted an ordinary 72 on his final round, and harboring no real hope of anything better than second or third money, became one of possibly 30,000 spectators who watched almost unbelievedly as Nelson blew sky-high in the course of a stretch duel with Lawson Little. Golf's oldest heads could not remember such a spectacular blow-up.

Nelson started the day five strokes in front of Heafner; eight ahead of Little. He was considered to be "in," the closing round to be a mere formality. Yet when they began trying to move the record crowd out of Tam O'Shanter last night the scoreboard read: Nelson 280, Heafner 280, Little 281. Nobody else was even close. Harry Nettelbladt of Avon, Conn., held the next place all by himself at 284.

Stranahan Led Amateurs

Bunched at 287 were Johnny Bulla, Chicago; Willie Goggin, White Plains, N. Y.; Mike Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y.; and Dutch Harrison, Harrisburg, Pa.

A 69 was posted by Frank Stranahan of Toledo to give him a 288 aggregate to pace the amateurs competing in the open. Five pros had the same total, including Henry Picard and Chick Harbert. Grouped at 289 were Harold McSpaden, Ky Laffoon, Dick Metz, Horton Smith, Sergeant Jim Turnesa, Ben Hogan, and Gib Sellers.

Three Negroes To Get Tryout With Pirates

NEW YORK (AP)—Three Negroes are scheduled to make major league history on Aug. 4 by trying out for positions with the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Although Commissioner K. M. Landis of Chicago recently declared that there was not now and never had been a rule against the use of Negroes in organized baseball, no member of that race ever has played in either the American or National loop.

League Stars

The three players to be tested by the Pirates are stars in the Negro National League, and their effort to make the change has the approval of William E. Benswanger, President of the Pittsburgh club.

Benswanger, here with his club as it met the Brooklyn Dodgers, said he had told Nat Low, sports editor of the New York Daily Worker, that he would be willing to have the three come to Forbes Field for inspection, and Low named Roy Campanella and Sam Hughes of the Baltimore Elite Giants and Dave Barnhill of the New York Cubans.

Valuable Player

Campanella is a 20-year-old catcher, and last year was voted the Negro's league's most valuable player. Hughes is a second baseman, and Barnhill a pitcher who won 18 contests while losing three last season. His record this year is 9 and 4.

Benswanger, in telling of the tryouts, said that "Negroes are American citizens with American rights. I know there are many problems connected with the question, but, after all, somebody has to make the first move."

Williams Joins

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. (AP)—All freshmen will be eligible for varsity teams at Williams College for the duration of the war, the trustees have announced, to become the second of the Little Three to adopt the measure. Wesleyan voted the eligibility of first-year men during the winter. Amherst has not lifted the ban as yet.

Leading Pirate —By Pap'

Wide World Features

For the past two seasons Elbie Fletcher, the Pirates' clever first baseman, has led the National League in coaxing bases on balls from opposing pitchers. That is somewhat surprising, as one would naturally expect some heavy hitter like Mel Ott or Pete Reiser to be the leading walk-getters.

Elbie is a pretty fair slugger, one who may bounce a good pitch right out of the park, but he's hardly the toughest batter in the league to pitch to. The answer must be that Elbie has a good eye on pitched balls and refuses to bite at the bad ones. He had 119 walks in 1940 and one less last season.

Fletcher is extremely popular with the Pittsburgh fans. He was chosen the most popular member of the team in 1939, even though he had only been with the team since June, when he was sent to Pittsburgh by the Boston Braves. A native of Greater Boston, the followers of the Braves rebelled when their Elbie was traded to the Pirates. He must be pretty well satisfied with the Pirates, for he is hitting better than ever in his career.

Pros' Next Stop Is at St. Paul For $5,000 Open

ST. PAUL, July 27 (AP)—The $5,000 St. Paul open is the next stop for the country's top-flight golfers.

Headed by such former champions as the three-time winner, Harry Cooper, now of Minneapolis; and Horton Smith and Johnny Revolta, each with two titles, the Keller course will be the scene of the annual event Thursday through Saturday. Smith is the defending champion.

The course is in top shape and local golfers saw the possibility of a new low total to beat Dick Metz's 270 for the 72 holes, set three years ago. Metz also will be back to take a shot at his present mark.

Among Ryder Cup players who have entered the open are Metz, Smith, Cooper, Ralph Guldahl, Jimmy Thomson, Lloyd Mangrum, Sam Byrd, the former Yankee outfielder, and Lawson Little. Walter Hagen, who headed the challenger team, also will play.

Proceeds of the tournament, sponsored by the St. Paul Junior Association, will go to the Army for the purchase of new equipment.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 26

International League

Syracuse 6-0, Buffalo 5-4 (1st game, 12 inns.).
Baltimore 9-4, Rochester 8-13.
Newark 8-3, Toronto 7-4.
Jersey City 3-4, Montreal 6-2.

American Association

Toledo 7-1, Kansas City 1-2.
Minneapolis 8-5, Louisville 3-2.
Indianapolis 4-3, St. Paul 2-1.
Milwaukee 7-3, Columbus 2-6.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 6-4, Portland 2-0.
San Francisco 7-6, Oakland 3-10.
San Diego 6-2, Sacramento 2-4.
Los Angeles 7-1, Hollywood 4-9 (1st game, 11 inns.).

Eastern League

Scranton 3-1, Hartford 0-0.
Wilkes-Barre 7-1, Springfield 0-0.
Williamsport 13-3, Binghamton 4-3.
Albany 5, Elmira 3 (2d game, postponed).

Southern Association

Little Rock 10-4, Atlanta 7-2.
Knoxville 1-0, Birmingham 0-12.
Chattanooga 6-4, Memphis 2-6.
Nashville 5-3, New Orleans 5-4.

Texas League

Oklahoma City 5-8, Houston 3-3.
Tulsa 8-6, San Antonio 0-4.
Beaumont 3, Dallas 0.
Port Worth 8, Shreveport 0.

No Replacements

LEXINGTON, Va. (AP) — With practice starting in a month, Washington & Lee University hasn't yet been able to find a single replacement for last year's four-man coaching staff which entered the Navy en masse.

Baseball Contributes Kits From Kitty to Service Men

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, July 27—From the kitty to the kits might be the title of this little tale of what happens to the money taken into the baseball equipment fund for the armed services, and how it happens.

To date about $140,000 has come under the control of Ford Frick and Clark Griffith, in charge of the fund, and more than 100,000 pieces of equipment have been sent out to soldier and sailor athletes.

Frick, in active charge of the details, works through the Army Service Command Headquarters and Naval District Commanders. These agencies send in their requests for equipment, which Frick orders shipped direct from the factories for redistribution among the units in question.

The equipment is forwarded in kits. Kit "A" consists of a dozen baseballs and three bats. Kit "B" includes complete catching equipment. In addition to this, more than 3,000 copies of the Sporting News are sent out to service outfits weekly.

The remarkable part of the operation of the fund is that expenses have been reduced to next to nothing. In comparison with the first World War, when, of the $148,969 collected, expenses came to about $54,000, so far only $82 has been spent to carry on the work.

Frick hastens to explain that conditions were much different in the last war, when the money was raised by direct contributions, necessitating an office, staff, and other expensive details always present when money is raised through what might be called strong-arm methods.

Contribution Not Sought

In the present emergency direct contributions are not sought, although Frick wouldn't discard any voluntary contribution as tainted. The money in the kitty has come from following sources: Direct contribution by each major league, $1,000 from the Baseball Writers, $25,000 from the minors, and $100,000 from the All-Star game.

The fund is growing gradually, and unexpectedly. Frick opened a letter recently and found a check from Hollywood Club for $1,544, representing a share in proceeds of the Major All-Star-Pacific Coast League All-Star game there last March.

The foul ball bank, operated differently in different leagues, also is contributing materially. These balls are the ones hit into the stands which the spectators toss back on the field.

The National League headquarters is the foul ball clearing house for that circuit, with the clubs sending their contributions there for distribution. They are sent out in dozen lots, with Ernie Quigley of the promotional staff wrapping the packages so deftly it seems he must be hiding a shipping-room past. He encloses a note telling the recipient which club is the donor.

200 Dozen Balls

More than 200 dozen of such balls already have been shipped to service units in this country and overseas. The number of balls contributed by each club varies according to the parks. The Giants, for instance, are the largest contributors because of the Polo Grounds, with the short right field, has balls popping into the stands all afternoon. The Giants have sent in 48 dozen, or an average of more than a dozen a game.

All in all, the baseball service charities are big business operated on shoestring expense, and there seems to be some justification in Frick's boast that "when it's all over, you won't find any criticism of baseball's war effort."

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 2.00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. PITTSBURGH
Seats at Filene's Men's Store and Braves Field. Sta 1600

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

New York — New York Giants purchased Van Lingle Mungo, former star right-handed pitcher for Brooklyn, from Minneapolis Millers for cash. Mungo has won 10 games and lost three for the American Association clubs this season and joins Giants Monday.

Chicago — Corp. Bud Ward of Spokane, Wash., national amateur champion, defeated Wilford Wehrle of Racine, Wis., 7 and 6, in the 36-hole final of the All-American tourney.

Port Dalhousie, Ont.—Toronto's Argonauts replaced Buffalo's Westside Club as the champion of Canada's Royal Henley Regatta. The United States team finished second. Theo Dubois of Ottawa won the senior singles event by four lengths from Jim Russell of Toronto.

Chicago — Byron Nelson and Clayton Heafner tied for first in $15,000 Tam O'Shanter open with scores of 280, eight below par.

St. Louis — St. Louis Browns traded Loy Hanning for Fritz Ostermueller, veteran left hander, who started the season with Toledo of American Association.

Ted Bishop Is Three-Time Winner of Jaques Golf Cup

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ted Bishop's name will be inscribed for the third time on the Jaques Memorial Trophy at The Country Club as a result of the three-day medal-and-match play tournament which concluded yesterday afternoon. He and a Woodland clubmate, Ernie Systrom, defeated Howard Paul and John Chew of Bear Hill 3 and 2 in the final, after having disposed of Bill Fuller and Lionel MacDuff of Salem by 5 and 3 in the forenoon, which was exactly what Paul and Chew did to Bill Blaney and Howard Briscoe in their half of the semifinals.

Most of the excitement in the annual event was concentrated in the first round, as far as the chief trophy was concerned, for in that opening session of the match-play tilt there was one extra-hole encounter, four others that ended in a scant one up for the victors, two that wound up 3 and 2, and only one that was really a one-sided match. In the four second-round matches, the two semifinals and the final, only one went as far as the 17th.

Good Fellowship

What the tournament lacked in tenseness after the first round, however, it more than made up in the atmosphere of good fellowship and sociability that was particularly noticeable in the get-together dinner after the qualifying round, well exemplified by Howard Paul, one of the finalists, when he told Herbert Jaques, son of the man whom the tournament memorializes, that "I look forward to this tournament for a whole year."

Two players now share the distinction of having their names on the Jacques Cup three times—Bishop and Emery Stratton. They went on together last year. Stratton first went on in 1930 with Clark Hodder as his partner, next in 1935 with Joe Monahan, and last year with Bishop. In 1939 Bishop won with Bobby Knowles, last year with Stratton, and this year with Systrom, so that he has been a joint winner three of the last four years.

Twice In Succession

The only pair who have won it twice in succession since it was converted into a four-ball in 1925 were the Martin Twins, Leo and Edward, who won in 1937 and '38. Both are now in the service, Edward the Army, Leo in the Navy. Edward watched the play yesterday in uniform, on furlough from New Jersey. He toted a golf iron, not a gun, probably getting some satisfaction even in an occassional swish at the grass tops, for neither he nor his twin brother have had any chance to play since they teamed up with Uncle Sam.

For a man who stepped into the breach as a sort of filler-in partner for Ted Bishop, occupying a role in which he knew he was not expected to contribute much, it must be said of Ernie Systrom that he acquitted himself nobly. He won two holes in the first round when Bishop was out; in the semi-finals he it was who administered the coup de grace to Fuller and MacDuff with a grand second shot to the 15th hole, the only one home in two. He it was, also, who in the final, with Bishop out of it and a rally by Chew and Paul threatening, rolled a 50-foot downhill putt a yard from the cup at the 16th and holed the next for the finish of that match. Up to that time Bishop had done all the necessaries, two under 4's on his own ball for 15 holes, though it was Systrom who actually holed the winning putt at the third and halving putt at the seventh.

Supreme Battler

Of the other finalists, it was John Chew, less impressive than his partner especially off the tees, who was the supreme battler toward the finish. While he suffered on distance, he was supreme on and around the greens. He pitched inches from the cup to win the ninth; sank a 10-foot putt for a birdie to halve the 10th; might have dropped a deuce at the short 12th had he needed it; pitched deftly from heavy grass and holed a five-foot putt for a half at the 13th; sank a 15-foot putt to halve the 15th, after a second shot into the wilds, and only failed when he had a 12-foot putt for a deuce at the 16th to keep the match alive, and fell short. He one-putted four of seven consecutive greens to stave off what otherwise portended a large-margin victory for the winners. His putter has an outward curve in it, part way down the shaft, and looks as if somebody had missed a putt and tried to bend the blade in two across his knee. John refused to admit either that he put it over his knee or wrapped it around a tree, but putts with it like a wizard.

The upset of the tournament was when Bill Holt and Ray Lenahan, four up at one stage, were ousted in the first round by Bill Fuller, more noted as a tennis player, and Lionel MacDuff, who at the dinner unloosed his full set of radio vocal chords to the pleasure and entertainment of all hands. MacDuff proved on the golf course that has both timing and power, lacing out some of the best drives of any in the field. He and his partner, of unorthodox style but get-there results, simply stuck to their guns while the going was rough.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Lombardi	209	22	71	8	32	.340
Klutts	152	16	42	1	22	.276
Holmes	367	36	101	3	23	.275
Waner	223	23	59	1	25	.265
Fernandez	300	46	82	6	40	.256
Miller	383	35	95	4	30	.247
West	296	33	72	10	39	.243
Gremp	147	9	33	3	16	.225
Roberge	60	4	14	1	6	.233
Sisti	268	32	61	4	26	.228
Demaree	187	19	42	3	24	.225
Cucinello	81	5	18	1	7	.222
Ross	169	15	34	5	17	.201
Cooney	137	16	26	0	6	.190
Masi	40	10	7	0	3	.175

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Carey	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
Williams	324	80	114	21	80	.352
Doerr	335	39	111	12	60	.331
Pesky	373	60	120	1	35	.322
Cronin	60	5	13	2	17	.217
Newsome	33	4	16	0	5	[illegible]
Di Maggio	391	70	116	10	32	.297
Lupien	240	27	67	2	32	.279
Finney	211	26	53	1	22	.251
Tabor	341	37	84	5	45	.247
Fox	267	32	65	5	34	.243
Peacock	156	9	35	0	9	.224
Conroy	156	17	32	4	17	.205
Campbell	13	4	1	0	0	.083

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Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. 566 Congress Street

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Cardinals Try Again

At Ebbets Field for three days the Dodgers and Cardinals play what baseball men like to call a crucial series. The contenders from the western sector of the National League hope, by winning it, to regain lost prestige in the pennanat race. But much of that "important" feeling disappears when one glances at the standing of the clubs. The Dodgers, defending champions, went into the series with a solid seven-game lead, and further had the advantage of their own back yard.

As a matter of fact, the Dodgers and Yankees more or less monopolized the big league picture during the past week and with yesterday's games strengthened the belief that the 1941 World Series will be replayed in October of this year.

French Ready

By winning six out of seven from western visitors, the Dodgers picked up a full contest on the Cardinals in what is left of the flag race. Leo Durocher has Pete Reiser back in center field and at the head of the individual batting parade. The Brooks as a team still lead the offensive race in their circuit, but have seen the Cubs overtake them in the fielding department, if anybody cares. Durocher had his mound ace, the veteran southpaw Larry French, ready to throw against the St. Louis outfit.

The Cardinal drive was halted Sunday at Boston, where Tom Earley came out of the bull pen to beat them in the first game of a double-header. Billy Southworth, however, found some consolation today in the return to the mound of Mort Cooper, who was sidelined for about a week. Krist, at eight and one, and Beazley, at 11 and five, continue to win. Harry Walker, Musial, Walker Cooper, Kurowski, and Slaughter all are over .300.

Reds Third

The Giants and Reds go along with their third-place battle. The Reds dropped back during the week, but bounced up again yesterday. The big news in the New York camp was the planting of Babe Young in center field. The former first baseman looks as though he belongs out there. The Braves saw Ernie Lombardi pass Pete Reiser in the batting race for a day, and Tom Earley hold the Cards to one hit in nine relief innings.

Frankie Frisch climbed into fifth place on Sunday when the Cubs lost a pair at Philadelphia. Hank Gornicki came off the bench Saturday to beat the Dodgers for Pittsburgh's only win in the series. It was his first triumph for Frisch, who seems destined to remain in the second division, a notch behind his '41 finish. Passeau has won 14 for the Cubs, who now own Dick Errickson. Clyde McCullough made the headlines by hitting three homers in one game at Phillie.

Breeze for Yanks

The week saw the Yanks win five out of six and add three full contests to their already convincing lead. Joe McCarthy finally caught up with the Tigers, who a few weeks back were beating the world champs regularly. Young Hank Borowy, now sporting a fine 10 won and only one lost record, has taken the Bengals four times this year. Rollie Hemsley is still catching for McCarthy. Red Rolfe stays at third base. Just a breeze for the Yanks.

The American League schedule today took the Red Sox to Cleveland for the first of four dates with the Indians. Considerable interest surrounds this set because only two percentage points separated the two clubs this morning, with the Sox second in the league. Despite two home runs by Ted Williams, who broke his tie with Chet Laabs, the Red Sox dropped another Sunday double-header to the Browns.

With the Browns moving ahead, a scramble is slowly forming behind the Yankees in the first division. Luke Sewell, as well as Lou Boudreau, has eyes on the runner-up berth now held by Boston. What a year it would be for Sewell if he could make it! And he might.

The Tigers hit a new low by dropping five out of six. Thorny Lee made his first appearance of the season for the White Sox and lost a tough 10-inning decision to the A's, who spent the week leaving the cellar.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	17	1	0	1.000
Salvo	15	4	3	.571
Sain	26	4	3	.571
Tost	22	8	7	.533
Tobin	18	8	14	.364
Earley	18	4	7	.364
Javery	29	6	12	.333
Wallace	19	1	3	.250
Donovan	18	1	4	.200

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	7	3	0	1.000
Brown	22	5	2	.714
Hughson	22	10	8	.556
Dobson	18	6	5	.545
Judd	19	7	7	.500
Terry	14	4	4	.500
Ryba	19	2	2	.500
Wagner	20	9	10	.474
Newsome	19	7	8	.467
Butland	13	0	1	.000

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Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section of Aug. 1, 1942

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A copiously illustrated interview with the Chinese Ambassador to the United States. His unconventional diplomatic creed contains such sayings as "Never say in public what you do not believe in private."

WE NEED SHIPS: THE SHIPS ARE COMING! By Prof. J. Anton de Haas
Another of the talks in the Harvard Radio Board's series on the general subject of "A Fight for a Free World."

THE RIDDLE OF NEWPORT TOWER! By Philip Ainsworth Means
A lively story by an archaeologist of the details of his search in Europe and America for an explanation of the much-disputed architectural relic in Rhode Island.

UNCONQUERABLE CEBU By Walter Robb
An American journalist who has lived for many years in the Philippines describes the hardy characteristics of the patriotic natives who dwell in the district reported recently burned by the Japanese.

SWEDEN'S MILITANT NEUTRALITY By Kurt Bernheim
A writer recently arrived in the United States describes conditions in his homeland as they reflect the pressures of wartime upon a non-belligerent nation.

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Side-road Interludes

The narrow, yellow-clay road forks quite suddenly away from an Alabama highway. It passes first through a thick cluster of hickories and water oaks, then over the brow of a hill; and finally, through a sun-filtered valley, where white butterflies drift drowsily and the damp air holds the fragrance of pine trees.

Beyond the thicket of pines, across a small creek meandering toward the river, there is a field upon which green cornblades stir in the cooling July breezes. On the fringe of this field, in a three-room, powder-gray cabin that has stood since plantation days, one finds Aunt Prim and Uncle Albert.

One finds them, accepts the chair bottomed with hickory thongs that Aunt Prim pulls to the shady side of the slanting porch, and is taken back into the atmosphere of a distant yesterday. Aunt Prim, wearing the always spotless white towel about her head, asks: "Would yo' lak some cold buttermilk from de well, honey?" and Uncle Albert grumbles good-naturedly: "What fo' you ask 'im do he want milk? He been lakin' it since he's knee-size to a grasshopper. Bring 'im a rasher o' cawnbread to flavor it wid."

She laughs and hurries away to the kitchen. Then Uncle Albert, seriously intent, asks a question that snaps one back to the present. "How do it look—de war? I knows us must be whoopin' 'em, but I gits over to town so rar'ly dat I don't rightly know 'bout de goin's on."

There was a night, a night given music by crickets and tree frogs, when I sat for a long while with Aunt Prim and Uncle Albert. In the hollow below the cabin, countless fireflies flashed their amber lights, as if competing with the curved sliver of a new moon. We had talked about the war, of the next day's probable weather, of how the new cotton was progressing. And then we had been silent for a while.

Aunt Prim spoke up at last. "Dem li'l ol' lightnin' bugs down dar," she said. "I laks to watch 'em. I's loved 'em since de time I's a striplin' chile. Dey 'mind me of a ol' song us useta sing."

I asked: "How does the song go?" And, when she had hummed the tune out of memory, she sang:

"Jes' got a li'l light, but I's go'nter let
it shine,
Oh, dis li'l light o' mine, I's go'nter let
it shine,
Ev'rywhar I go, oh, I's go'nter let it shine
Let it shine
Let it shine
Let it shine!"

She laughed, saying: "Hit's silly, I reckons—don't make much sense." But, when I remembered over years reaching back to childhood, the struggles she had faced armed only with the bright lance of courage, and how the crinkly corners of her eyes were patterned by laughter, I said: "No, it's not silly; it makes a lot of sense."

I know another side-road that curves across gently-rolling acres planted in cotton, peanuts, and corn. One follows it on a summer day, and is fascinated by great, creamy puffs of clouds lazing above the horizon. It passes across the golden-sanded bed of a stream, rises, swerves sharply to the left, and then dips to come suddenly upon the river and Nathaniel.

Unless he is dozing in some cool clump of willows near by, he will be found sitting on or puttering about his ferry flatboat. He is a wiry little man, with a serene face so black that it glistens in the sunshine.

For those who pass his way, there is bright opportunity to sit down and linger. He can earn a quarter by ferrying a traveler across the river, but travelers in these times are few and not to be hurried away. If one is a stranger, he will say: "You looks hot an' unrested; hit's cool hyar in de shade." If one is so much as a casual acquaintance, he will simply begin whittling and talking.

If it had not been for Nathaniel, I might never have learned how Bre'r Dog came to bark instead of sing, and how Bre'r Cottontail talked Bre'r Fox into taking as his share of their farming venture the roots of the corn and the vines of the potatoes. I might not have learned a score of shining lessons in the might of hope, the bleak futility of despair, and the wisdom of accepting misfortune gracefully but gallantly.

One day in early spring, when the river was so turbulent from freshets that he couldn't steer his boat across it, I sat with him watching the wild, foam-flecked water. I told him: "It's bad, Nat. It will be a week, at least, before you can take anyone across."

He nodded slowly, rose to his feet, and walked down closer to the bank.

"Could be wu'se, dough," he reminded. "Hit coulda tuk off my boat an' ruint my cawnpatch down in de bottoms."

Along the side-roads, in the weathered cabins, life is patient, yet persevering. It does not always laugh at frowning fortune; but, after defeats, it has a way of climbing back to its feet and plodding forward again.

That is why Aunt Sis Townsend loves the gnarled old oak at the side of her house. Last winter, when Dink, her son, decided to cut it up for firewood, she protested with all her strength.

"Hit kinda he'ps to hol' me up," she explained. "I's seed storms blow 'gainst it, nigh 'bout pullin' it up by de roots, but it allus pulls through somehow. It allus greens up ag'in come summertime."

Jack Kytle

Photograph by Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

"Trotting on the Hudson": *Painted by an Unknown American Artist*

This spirited and delightful sporting painting was executed by an unknown American about the year 1860, at a time when such subjects were especially popular and had reached their greatest degree of perfection in this country. Undoubtedly influenced by the famous English sporting paintings of a somewhat earlier period, by such men as Ben Marshall and Sartorius, they, nevertheless, were entirely American in their liveliness, their less elegant and finished style, and their generally more informal approach.

Horse-racing, surprisingly enough, was popular in America in the earliest days of its history. The Metropolitan Museum, in its catalogue of *Paintings of Life in America*, describing a similar subject, quotes the following: "In 1670, Daniel Denton wrote in his *Description of New York*: 'Toward the middle of Long Island lyeth a plain sixteen miles long . . . upon which plain . . . you shall find neither stick nor stone to hinder the Horse heels, or endanger them on their Races, and once a year the best Horses in the Island are brought hither to try their swiftness, and the swiftest rewarded with a silver Cup, two being Annually procured for that purpose.'"

This painting is considered an excellent example of its period. The delicate and spritely silhouettes of the horse and man are painted with much style and feeling.

B. T.

It Is Grass We Are Missing

It would not surprise me to find that, common to most of us, is a longing once again to see real grass, grass such as England alone can grow: the grass of an English lawn, the grass of an English village green, the sheep-nibbled grass of the South Downs. Because for some reason, mysterious at any rate to me, these kinds of grass cannot be grown on the mainland of Europe, nor, so far as I have been able to observe, anywhere in the world but in our own little island. There are various forms of Continental herbage, including what might be called the exhibition grass of public gardens, each blade of which is distinct and refined; the strange thick matting of leaves which surround châteaux and, mingled with flowers, cover the Alps; and the ordinary crops which are cut for fodder while still young and sapful; but (except on the north coast of France whither our own South Downs once extended) there is no turf proper. Even in America, where lawns are prepared for stone animals to repose upon, there is an alien consistency. Hence, turf as we know it has come to stand for England, and gradually, as our term of exile proceeds, we are conscious that what is chiefly wrong (among so many things) with other countries, or, if you will, with "abroad," is the want of it. That is what we are missing; that is what we must as soon as possible see again: the soft, thick, comforting, short grass of our lawns, our village greens, our hills.—From "Pleasure Trove," by E. V. Lucas. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

ערשטע הילף

[illegible]

First Aid

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Awareness of danger" was recently described as "the imagination to see beyond narrow personal or national interests, and the unselfishness to co-operate." One is watchful who is on guard, obedient to command. The good watchman is alert and prepared. He cannot be made to act contrary to what he understands to be right.

As people today are being wakened to the need of preparing for any emergency, the words "first aid" are on many lips. To be prepared unselfishly to help in time of disaster appeals to the watchful citizen. Christ Jesus went about relieving suffering, controlling fear, feeding the hungry, and raising the dead. The first aid he gave was completely efficacious and was founded on his understanding of the power of God. By restoring them to life and health, he proved for Lazarus, for Jairus' daughter, for the son of the widow of Nain the value of obedience to Isaiah's injunction (Isaiah 2:22), "Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils." The Scriptures were not only familiar to him, but of practical worth; for instance, he hearkened to the First Commandment. Material sense was stilled because he knew Spirit as God. Thus he healed many and varied diseases, including palsy, hemorrhage, insanity, and leprosy. No situation could strike terror to his heart, for he knew no power apart from God. He was at peace in the midst of turmoil because he was ever conscious of man's oneness with the Father, omnipotent divine Love.

The teachings of the Master are made clear and demonstrable to the watchful worker of today through the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, which unlocks the inspired Word of the Bible. Those who have turned to Christian Science for aid in times of distress have found that the healing Christ is an ever-present manifestation of God, divine Mind.

As part of his training to be an air raid warden, a Christian Scientist was required to take a course in first aid. Coming home wearily one night after a lesson in which the preservation of human life through material means had been stressed, he took up his Bible, Science and Health, and the *Christian Science Quarterly* to read again the Christian Science Bible Lesson for the week. The subject was "Life." In the first section of the Lesson he read the citation (John 17:3), "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." In a correlative passage from Science and Health he read Mrs. Eddy's words (p. 410), "'This is life eternal,' says Jesus,—*is*, not *shall be*; and then he defines everlasting life as a present knowledge of his Father and of himself,—the knowledge of Love, Truth, and Life." It was plain that active acceptance of the spiritual fact that Love, Truth, and Life are ever present and reflected by man is the primary aid needed. Continuing his study of the Lesson-Sermon, he found many specific and practical aids for his spiritual preparation and unselfish co-operation in time of war. He saw that his equipment must include an understanding of the powerlessness of evil and the unreality of matter, for he read Mrs. Eddy's further statement (*ibid.*, p. 249), "Let us feel the divine energy of Spirit, bringing us into newness of life and recognizing no mortal nor material power as able to destroy."

Refreshed and rested, he closed his books with a deep and abiding trust in all-knowing and all-acting divine Love, which nullifies both danger and evil. He had been awakened to the value of the ever-present aid of divine Mind, to the primary importance of more consecrated study of the Bible and of Science and Health that he might be ever on guard and unswerving in his obedience to divine Mind. He remembered the requirements for obedience as described by Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 116, 117): "Never absent from your post, never off guard, never ill-humored, never unready to work for God,—is obedience; being 'faithful over a few things.' If in one instance obedience be lacking, you lose the scientific rule and its reward: namely, to be made 'ruler over many things.'"

This study and revelation of Truth was a bugle call to service. Daily to administer through fervent, effectual prayer, first aid consisting of the true understanding of God and man; to strive humbly to recognize that no matter how dire the circumstances, no one can be outside of the loving care of the all-providing and all-wise Father-Mother Love, this was his task.

Such aid as this is not limited by distance, time, or condition, but is at hand on land, at sea, in the air, wherever there is a need for succor to defend, protect, and save. "For," said Paul, the stalwart Christian who overcame the dangers of shipwreck, imprisonment, and persecution with a well-tested faith (Romans 8:38, 39), "I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

This Golden Speech

You never know when you will come on this golden speech that Emerson refers to in "Monadnock." I had known my neighbor in New Hampshire as a man of racy words, but they had never fallen into rhythm in his talk with me, or caught images that kindled like poetry. Then came our building of an ell to the house. There were a number of large stones about that had carried the sills of an ash-house, now rotted away. I was building these stones into the foundation walls of the ell. There was one too big for me to handle. George thought it would make a proper corner stone. He promised to bring Mag up and drag it into place. The old mare didn't do the job easily, but after several tries, "gainin' on it" at each try, and with our help, the block of granite was where I could ease it into place. . . .

As George was about to go home, he noticed a stand of goldenrod by the roadside. It was just come to fullness of bloom. He lifted its several bent clusters one by one, letting them slip lovingly through his fingers. "It makes you think of huntin' bees," he said.

Need I say what rose before me at his phrase. The words were a bridge to autumn, to those days of late September in under-mountain country, when every sound carries, canorous, across the air; when there is a touch of red on the maples; when all the walls are banked a misty blue and deep yellow with aster and goldenrod. Those words brought before me memories of gum trees, leafless already but with the leaves, their red facing out, carpeting the ground underneath. I saw gum trees of yester-years, smoke-drowsed swarms, and honey, and the honeycomb.—From "Tuesdays at Ten," by Cornelius Weygandt. (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.)

Harbinger

Now has come
The high noon of summer,
Its midmost shining point,
For today,
With a golden needle of sound,
The stridulent locust pierces the heat-hung
and shimmering air.

Dolores Cairns

The Wall

A high wall is between our places—
A cool, green wall of trees—
And just below, the spring brook races,
And just above, one sees
Rock ledges climb, to west and east,
To the sky above us all.
We are not parted in the least
By such a friendly wall.

Between the great tree trunks, we pass
Through gates no one can lock;
Our steps move softly on the grass
Though under it is rock.
And we are far enough apart
And close enough to know
The wall that does not crowd the heart
Gives it more chance to grow.

Glenn Ward Dresbach

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Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

A Victory at Home ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

A decisive victory has just been won in the Government's campaign against those whom the Justice Department charges are the subversive, seditious, defeatist, pro-Axis "fifth columnist" Americans—the "enemy from within," which has been using every subtle device at its command to help lose the war.

The purpose of whichever are proved guilty among these Let-Hitler-Win propagandists has been to disunite Americans from each other and disunite America from its Allies.

The method was to spread doubt and dissension among every group they could reach, to seek to undermine the confidence of the nation in its elected officials, to stir up racial and religious hatred, and to strive to cause insubordination, disloyalty, and mutiny in the military and naval forces.

Those now under indictment as enemies of their country are charged with using freedom of speech in order to destroy freedom of speech, hoping and believing that America would be supine as masquerading patriots set about under the guise of honest criticism to destroy the functioning of representative government.

Action After Long Delay

Well, whatever the attempt, it didn't work. It looked as though it would for a time when in the early weeks of the war the Government was momentarily inalert to the gravity of the problem and to the necessity of doing something about it when its gravity was made evident.

The Department of Justice was at first inclined to belittle the evidence of subversive activities, to dismiss them as a passing phase which would work itself out as the full impact of the war was brought home to the nation. It was then shown that there were at least 95 deliberate defeatist, quit-the-war, let-the-enemy-win newssheets and publications circulating to several million throughout the country and that their real purpose was not to help democracy but to crush it, not save America but to import Fascism. It was evident that this was not just a casual, muddleheaded, disjointed series of old-fashioned agin-the-Government gestures. Last week a Federal Grand Jury characterized them as co-ordinated nation-wide conspiracy to disrupt the war effort and destroy morale.

And for a time the Attorney General, Francis Biddle, deeply devoted as he is to the principles of free speech, was afraid nothing could be done about it because he held to the theory that seditious words were not actionable unless they produced seditious acts. This, of course, would have meant that the evil of sedition could not be checked until it had accomplished its purpose, which was just no good in total war. But Mr. Biddle, more credit to him, changed legal principles in midstream when he began to see the whites of his enemy's eyes. He found that in general because propaganda is today an instrument of war, seditious words were in effect the equivalent of seditious acts.

"Subversibles" Out of Business

And when the Department of Justice really went to work, it found it could use the power of free government to protect itself from those who would hide behind freedom in order to destroy it. The main publications and the main persons who made up that original list of 95 "subversibles" are today out of business, the sheets no longer being published and their sponsors either in jail or under indictment.

Last week end the Federal Grand Jury added 28 more indictments and just about terminated the roster of the 95 publications originally cited in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor. It remains to mop up certain persons who concerted with them and that will be the next mission of the now completely vigilant "task force" of the Department of Justice.

These indictments are more than a wartime protection. They serve to uncover and identify some of the most pernicious anti-American, pro-Fascist forces and figures in American public life. It would have been helpful, indeed, if the nation had known what these people really stood for during the past decade and it will dissipate much of the influence which they and their kind would like to exert in postwar America.

Agitators on the List

The latest indictments bring into the open the names of most of the better known racial fomenters and pro-Fascist agitators, and readers of The Christian Science Monitor will be interested to see on the Grand Jury's list of those accused of sedition one James C. True, Editor of Industrial Control Reports. For some 10 years members of the Washington Bureau of the Monitor have been the targets of Mr. True's accusations that they were un-American and subversive during which time he carefully circulated his personal and editorial attacks whene he thought they would do the paper the most harm.

It might also be noted that the indictment, citing how the seditionists "made use of the Congressional Record," set forth some 50 quotations from speeches and articles which were used in "furthering the conspiracy." Among the quotations thus included in the indictment are several sections from the speech by Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan. Recently Mr. Hoffman wrote indignantly to the Monitor accusing its Washington correspondent of being unfair in linking his speech with the subversive investigation then in progress. Mr. Hoffman had some 145,000 of these speeches printed by the Government Printing Office and thousands of them were found useful for circulation by those now under indictment.

America is today winning a peacetime as well as a wartime victory against antidemocratic forces.

The Country Speaks: Boston

Labor Board at Work ..... *By Robert R. Mullen*

Not very many persons read through the case reports of the various labor relations boards. In Massachusetts they are printed on the long, gray, limitedly legible mimeographed sheets so popular with government departments. They parade across the desk scarcely pausing in their egress to the circular file in which we collect our scrap and such.

Yet, some are intensely human Americana. They are the stuff of drama, the gems of history. They are capsules of how we live, how we earn our living, what's wrong with us, what's wrong with the boss . . . why we get fired.

A document at hand illustrates the general scheme. It concerns a gentleman named, well, Doe, a furniture salesman in one of our Eastern cities. Doe is married, has a couple of children, a little house and commutes 10 miles a day to work. He might be Dagwood, or you, any American.

A few years back he was out of a job, one of those depression things. Naturally, he needed work badly. He had sold furniture, so he walked into one of those flamboyantly neoned places where they sell new furniture at so-called wholesale prices and used furniture at "next-to-nothing" prices. He asked for a chance to show what he could do. He got the chance at $20 a week plus 1 per cent commission on his sales. He made good, they raised his pay in a few weeks to $25. In a couple of years he had pushed his base salary up to $35 and still had the commission. A bystander might conclude that Doe was doing pretty well.

But the hours were long, Doe wanted more money: he was mildly unhappy. Sometimes, just sometimes, he would grouse a bit at customers who insisted on exchanging goods, or who haggled too much over prices. Mr. Doe was human.

Then the union entered Doe's sphere. It wasn't a broiling, turbulent Congress of Industrial Organizations union, just a relatively mild American Federation of Labor union, but what it had to say about wages and hours sounded sweet to the ears of Doe. When things were slack around the store he would sit on the rug pile and boost the union to the other clerks. Some seemed to agree with him, others were reluctant.

Doe, with an abiding faith in the goodness of humanity, never dreamed one of his colleagues might be tattling this pro-union enthusiasm to the boss. But when Doe was summarily dismissed one gloomy evening, the union, weary and sad in the way of mortals, whiffed the aroma of rodent.

That's where the labor board enters the picture. . . . "The company may discharge without a reason, or for any reason, with the single limitation that the company may not discharge an employee for union activities or to encourage or discourage membership in a labor organization."

Well, the store had a side. Two incidents were mentioned as examples. First was an argument over an exchange so heated that the manager had to intervene. Second, Doe had been assigned a customer for a dining room set. . . .

"The woman did not wish to spend much money. Doe took her to the basement, showed her the used sets. She did not like them and they returned to the first floor. The manager approached and asked if she had found what she wanted. Doe replied that she had not liked the furniture she had seen. The manager asked Doe if he intended showing the woman the new sets on the second floor. Doe replied that the woman did not wish to spend $109.95, the price of the new sets. The manager asked how she could know whether she wanted to spend that much until she had seen the new sets. The manager then took her upstairs and sold her one of the new sets.

A few evenings later Doe was fired. These incidents were given to him as the cause.

Doe went to his union. Complaint was filed. Three capable commissioners spent two days hearing Doe, the store, and counsel, then concluding that while there may have been reason for Doe's dismissal other than his enthusiasm for the union, this was the principal factor in his discharge.

So, resulted a page of orders, the essence of which was warning to the firm to cease and desist from influencing employees to stay out of unions, and to post a conspicuous notice to that effect. In regard to Doe, the firm was to pay him all salary and average commission he might have earned during his unemployed period and to offer him his former job without prejudice as to seniority or other rights.

Well, that's the way a labor board works this Anno Domini, 1942; it gives you an idea how times have changed.

To Change the Subject:

Blueberry Season ..... *By Jessie Ash Arndt*

Peach pie, Apple pie, BLUEBERRY pie!

Of course blueberries were in season. I'd seen them in the grocery store windows, with neat little cellophane covers over the tops of their boxes. In years gone by, I recalled, blueberries were just blueberries. It seemed to me I could remember having gathered them occasionally—wild ones—when on picnics as a little girl. But now blueberries had been lifted out of the rank and file of summer fruits and moved up into the grocery store windows with other delicacies wrapped in cellophane. And here they were in a pie!

My acquaintance with blueberry pies has been somewhat casual. It has not been a day-to-day acquaintance, even in blueberry season. I can remember only vaguely having been reminded that if I ate blueberry pie my lips were likely to be blueberry color. That's all.

I can't remember having been sent to the mirror to look at myself after having eaten blueberry pie or having seen any other person pointed out as a horrible example of the results of such indulgence. Therefore when the menu announced blueberry pie I chose it. I selected it voluntarily in a public eating place from among apple pie, peach pie and other kinds of stainless pies, any one of which I probably would have enjoyed equally.

When the blueberry number arrived before me, it was a deep dish variety, swimming in luscious blueberry juice. I was mildly surprised at the liquid quality of the serving but politely used a fork rather than a spoon and decided to forego eating the juice. The thought occurred to me that it would make a colorful stain on my white collar in case a stray drop should land there—and I liked the collar.

I finished the meal, and noted with satisfaction that the collar had come through safely. I paid my bill and was conscious that the girl at the desk had an odd expression on her face as I smiled pleasantly and said goodbye. There were a couple of errands to be done before I returned to the office and I hurried to do them, greeting a friend or two as I went along the street and, I suppose, offering each a broad and cordial smile.

One of the girls who waited on me was none too enthusiastic and she looked at me strangely. I decided she was a little new at her job but probably would be more friendly the next time.

Not until I had reached the frank and genial atmosphere of my own office did I see myself as others saw me.

"I know what YOU've been eating," was the initial greeting called out. This was followed by peals of laughter from various quarters.

"Oh, can you see I've had blueberry pie?" I asked, visualizing a thin rim of blue on the edges of my lips.

It was a foolish question. One offered me her tooth powder. Another suggested vinegar as a stain-remover. Then I looked at myself in a mirror!

My lips were blue. My teeth were a sort of dark sea green, shading off to a straw color and my tongue looked as though I had lapped up the contents of the inkwell. I used tooth powder, liquid soap and both hot and cold water—with only half-hearted success. One helpful friend suggested ink-eradicator. Another gave the encouraging assurance that it would wear off in time.

And she was right. It honestly did. At this very writing, there is hardly a trace of it left—but the memory lingers on. And blueberry pie? No, make it apple, please.

How American and British Bombers Reach Russians

Speed is the watchword in sending planes and tanks by northern route or from Iran base.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 27—The increasingly important role of American and British airplanes in the defense of Russia is emphasized by current bombing feats of United States planes behind the German lines.

The Nazis are striving to conquer the Soviet before the rising flood of United Nations aircraft production swamps them.

Axis military advances have been far more obvious and spectacular than the work the British and Americans have done to develop communication lines for sending help in a big way.

But no effort has been spared by the United Nations to open up bottlenecks and amplify transport facilities and load them as near to capacity as possible with fighting matériel the hard-pressed Russian armies so urgently need.

Pledges Fulfilled

"We didn't allow considerations of our own safety to stand in the way of supplying Russia with arms," said Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, British Production Minister, in a speech at Aldershot last week.

"To the questions 'Have we fulfilled the actual contract which we entered into with Russia for delivery of supplies?' and 'Have we sent all the tanks and aircraft which we promised them?' the answer is yes. . . .

"By the end of May we had actually shipped 11 per cent more aircraft than we had promised up to the end of June. For every hundred aircraft we promised, we have shipped 111. These supplies were sent in spite of the urgent demands of our own armies in the Middle East and preparations of the field force in this country."

From North and Iran

British shipments run the gantlet of Nazi attack along northern sea passages to Russia, while the main stream of American supplies for Russia's battlefronts flows through Iran.

Iran is the clearing center for heavy American bombers with which the Russians have been pounding the Axis invaders. The bombers are flown there from factories in the United States, overhauled and handed over to Red Army pilots who ferry them to operational fields.

That is just a part of the elaborate supply-forwarding machinery that has been installed in Iran since Britain's Tenth Army was placed in occupation to deny this territory to Axis influences and safeguard the oil fields there and next door in Iraq.

Such a transformation has been wrought in what was formerly a tight bottleneck that the volume of Russian-bound goods which can be received and sent on to Russia is declared to be three times what it was last December.

Speed Is Watchword

In the collection of airplanes speed is the watchword as it is for picking up of trucks by Russian drivers at Bandar Shahpur.

These trucks come in by sea in small parts and are assembled in Iran by Russian mechanics working under American technicians.

The bulk of goods passing through Iran under the organization of the Interallied Communications Commission is raw material from United States, and Persian Gulf ports now have the benefit of modern American plants erected under American direction and operated by American engineers.

Very little has been heard of Britain's Tenth Army since it was installed in Iran. But it has been doing a job of direct importance and assistance to the Soviet in working with Americans, Russians, and other nationals, both civilian and military, to expand airfields, railroads, ports and highways.

One important development for supplies other than those air-borne is the extension of the Trans-Iranian Railroad joining the port of Khorramshah with an inland junction of the railway, river, and road at Ahwaz.

Other linkups are reported as nearing completion in Northern Iran and when they are finished there will be two routes from Teheran into Russia, one east of the Caspian, and the other west.

Meanwhile for these long-term supply arrangements of the United Nations to bear full fruit, the Russians have to go on fighting with material aid limited by the capacity of present and past supply facilities.

In this they have the assurance of direct military aid from joint British-American forces when these are in position to launch operations on a scale big enough to divert Nazi strength from Russia. It now seems a matter of great urgency that this should mean soon.

Changing the Air Guard

In the shade of a U. S. bomber at a Russian-controlled airport, somewhere in the Middle East (top left), an American pilot, First Lieut. Bill Stewart (center) uses sign language to talk with his two Russian colleagues about flying.

The officer saluting at left center is Col. Victor Victorovitch Tashin, commander of one of Russia's greatest air squadrons, shown as he is climbing out of an American B-25 bomber after he has inspected the newly arrived craft.

At right center, U. S. Co-Pilot Jesse Blevans is showing his parachute to two Russians.

Just about to start on a practice flight and looking out from the front of the American bomber are Lieutenant Stewart (right) with a Russian co-pilot who is getting instructions on how to handle the craft.

Small talk is going on as shown in the lower picture, where Lieutenant Stewart is discussing maneuvers with Russian pilots. The Russian girl over at the left speaks English, acting as interpreter if need be.

After these lend-lease bombers are delivered by the American ferry pilots to the Middle East, the Russian fliers take them over.

Changsha Victory Praised

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—Calling China an ally deserving of all the aid the United States can give, Owen Lattimore, political adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, pointed out yesterday that the Chinese "are the only troops of the United Nations who have been able to recover territory once occupied by the Japanese."

In the week just ended, he said in an address prepared for delivery over the Columbia Broadcasting System, "The Chinese have recovered important points from the Japanese."

Mr. Lattimore, writer and a businessman in prewar China, has been political adviser to the Generalissimo since 1941.

"Pearl Harbor showed America what a formidable enemy Japan is," he said. "In a few weeks, Japan conquered a treasure hoard of coal, iron, oil, rubber, tin. Japan's flag flew over thousands of miles of land and sea. Japan captured the bases and drove out the garrisons of nations that had shipyards to build navies and factories to make planes and tanks. In all this time, the only great victory on land against the Japanese was won at Changsha by the Chinese—a nation with no arsenals able to make anything as large as field artillery."

The Boomeo Boy

A "Once Upon a Time" Story

By Margery Bianco

The Story Starts Here

Chris and Emmy were staying at the seashore with Nanny, whose really truly name was Miss Gateshead. They had lovely times wading on the beach and finding star fish and other strange things on the sand. When Emmy's loose tooth fell out, Nanny said she might have a goat carriage ride.

On the afternoon that Emmy had her goat-carriage ride, Nanny and Chris and Emmy had their picture taken, to send to Mama. Nanny paid for it out of her own money.

They sat down against the breakwater, Nanny very stiff and solemn in the middle with Chris and Emmy cross-legged on either side. The photographer set his three-legged camera up in front of them and spread a black velvet table cloth over it. He disappeared under the table cloth for several minutes. When he came out, he uncovered a little round hole in front of the camera and said to Emmy, "Now, you sit quite still and watch for the little birdie to come out."

Emmy watched. There was no bird at all. The photographer put the cover back and said, "Thank you," and Nanny gave him his shilling and they all stood up and stretched, very glad that it was over at last, after holding their breaths and trying to look pleasant for so long.

The picture was on glass, in a little black frame with gilt round it, and it showed Nanny looking most Miss Gatesheadish in her black straw hat and lace collar, and Chris scowling because the sun was in her eyes, and Emmy with her mouth wide open watching for the bird to pop out.

"He told a lie," said Emmy, walking homeward. "He said there was a bird and there wasn't one."

"He didn't say there was a bird," Chris pointed out. "He just told you to watch for it."

"It's a lie just the same," said Emmy, to whom black was black and white was white, with no shades of grey in between.

Performing Canaries

With the coming of August there were all sorts of things going on at the far end of the parade, where the town band played twice a week in the bandstand, on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Besides the goat carriage and donkeys there were Negro minstrels and a man with performing canaries, and a big Newfoundland dog with a red-white-and-blue money box hung from his neck, who went about on the beach collecting pennies for the Life Boat Fund.

The canaries were lovely. They climbed ladders and walked tightrope and pulled little carriages up and down a table. There was always a crowd around them, watching, and it was a shame, Chris thought, that as soon as the performance was over all the people just melted away, leaving only one or two to drop their pennies into the canary man's hat.

Nanny always hurried them past the Negro minstrels and would never let one stop and listen. She said they were vulgar. But Chris liked the plunk-plunk of the banjo because it always reminded her of playing chopsticks and Cousin Babs' piano.

But Nanny let them watch the Punch and Judy show the day it came to the sands, and she laughed as loud as anyone else when Punch banged Judy over the head and threw the baby out of the window and got the best of the policeman and the beadle and the executioner, all in turn, when they came to arrest him. Punch and Judy shows, it seemed, were perfectly all right.

Life Boat Drill

One day there was Life Boat drill, and Chris and Emmy and Nanny went down to see the boat-house doors swung open and the great life boat, all spick and span and shining with red, white and blue paint, dragged out on its carriage and down the beach by the crew in their blue woolen jerseys and red knitted caps. The men shouted as they dragged and pushed, the boat seemed to leap forward as it struck the water. When the sun flashed on the blue oar blades, lifted high above the waves, Chris felt the same tingling all through her that she did when she heard a band and saw soldiers marching, and it seemed right and fitting that when people went out bravely to meet danger they should go in brave bright colors that all the world could see.

There was a man who walked about the beach on stilts. He was not so very tall, but to Emmy he looked enormous. He wore a sort of clown dress with long red and white striped trousers, and he picked his way among the people on the sands like some strange long-legged bird. Nanny said that he was giving away hand bills, but Chris and Emmy called him the Boomeo Boy.

In St. Nicholas, which Mama bought for them every month, there had been a story about a mysterious person called the Boomeo Boy, a tall dressed-up figure who walked in a procession every year through some West Indian village with all the people dancing round him and beating drums. It seemed that the Boomeo Boy was good to all the nice people, but he chased the horrid ones and punished them. There was a poem beginning,

"O run ye, Maria, and light up the fire,
For here comes the Boomeo Boy!"

(To be concluded next Monday)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Ellen A. Soper

Little Prince Peter was delighted with the gift

Let's Read Books This Summer

Book Reviews

For the poetry-loving boy or girl, and grownup too, there's "Bells and Grass," a book of over 100 new poems, by Walter de la Mare, decorated with lovely pictures, by Dorothy P. Lathrop, all in perfect tune with the varied moods of the verses. In his foreword the poet writes: "I know well that only the rarest kind of best in anything can be good enough for the young. I know also that the young can be patient with even the much less good. . . . May they then be no less patient and hospitable to what is here."

There are poems about actual things that really happened but more about things imagined and about the imaginary—but all are perfect fare for all ages. This beautiful book, published by The Viking Press, New York, for $2.50 will prove of lasting worth, a wise choice for children's own book shelves and a "must" for schools and public libraries.

"It's A Secret," by Babette Deutsch with pictures by Dorothy Bayley, is as nice as the title promises. Even the youngest member of the family will want to share Tommy's excitement and will be as curious as he to know all about what was in the packages that came to the door, to guess with him what they could be—and they will be as surprised and delighted as Tommy and his little English foster brother were when they find out what the secret really was. This book is published by Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.50.

"I Know Some Little Animals," by James S. Tippett, is another little volume of verse, quite like his others which children have enjoyed. They were about their every day interests in city and country, in school and at home. This new one has poems about turtles, chipmunks, frogs, ducks—all sorts of little animals they love. Pictures by Flora Nash DeMuth add further pleasure for little readers. This book is published by Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.

For the Youngest

A cheery picture-story-book for little people is "Happy Birthday, Judy," by Charlotte Becker, and published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, for 75 cents. Judy is celebrating her fourth birthday. Her dog Tippy and Michael and Peggy are guests. Perhaps you have already met them in "Hello Judy!" They have grown bigger and so the words in the story are a little harder.

"The Runaway Bunny," by Margaret Wise Brown, with beautiful full-page pictures in color by Clement Hurd is a favorite of ours because it tells such a nice story about a Mother Bunny and her baby, who thought he wanted to run away, because the pictures seem just right, and because we know how much small boys and girls will enjoy it all. This book is published by Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.50.

For small boys, especially, there's the jolly picture-story-book, "The Truck That Flew," by Dudley Morris. It tells of one small boy's way of getting off to sleep—not by counting sheep—but by thinking of all the kinds of trucks he had ever seen or heard of. Finally one night he thought of a flying truck. Then his adventures began and Mr. Morris tells them in rhyme and pictures. This book has the kind of story, pictures and fun that go right to a small boy's heart, and is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.50.

"Pokey Bear," by Helen and Alf Evers, is about a Bear family. Father, Mother, Grandfather, all very slow bears enjoyed life in their easy going way—but smallest of all and slowest of all was Pokey Bear—until one day, something happened. After that he was different. You'll find out why in this little book published by Rand McNally & Company, Chicago, priced 50 cents.

"Easter Chimes: Stories for Easter and the Spring Season" is an excellent anthology of poems and stories edited by Wilhelmina Harper, illustrated by Wilfred Jones, and published by E. P. Dutton and Company, New York. $2.50. Children, parents and teachers will welcome this new volume of seasonal selections which includes some old favorites.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Midsummer

The meadow grass is patched with snow
where clusters of tall daisies grow;
and by their side lies gold, o'er-spilled
from buttercups, too richly filled.

MILDRED NICKERSON

A House for a Happy Family

Toys We Can Make Ourselves—11

By Ray J. Marran

Illustrated by the Author

Building a dolls' house will be lots of fun for you boys, and will make you very popular with your sisters. The dolls' house that is pictured with this article was especially designed to be made from pieces of wood salvaged from a grocer's packing boxes and orange crates.

For the first floor of the dolls' house, choose a piece of wood at least ¾ of an inch thick, and cut from it a block six inches wide by 18 inches long. Use thin wood to make the end walls on the first and the second floors. End walls for the first floor should be six inches wide, four inches high; those for the second floor also, six inches wide, four inches high.

After you nail the end walls for the first floor in place, you will be ready to put in the ceiling for the first floor, which will form the floor of the second story. A strip of wood six inches wide, 18 inches long, nailed securely across the tops of the end pieces, will make this ceiling and floor.

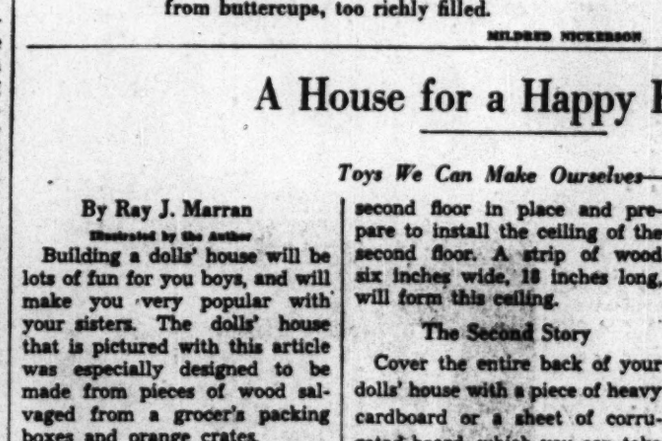
Now nail the end walls for the second floor in place and prepare to install the ceiling of the second floor. A strip of wood six inches wide, 18 inches long, will form this ceiling.

The Second Story

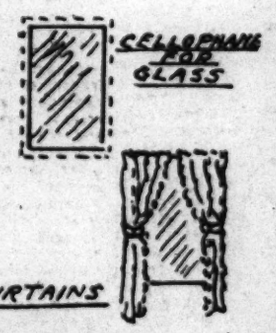
Cover the entire back of your dolls' house with a piece of heavy cardboard or a sheet of corrugated board, which you can take from an old packing box. Cut the top edge of the cardboard to form the outline of chimneys and a roof. Then, with water color paint, color the chimneys to represent bricks, and paint the roof to look like shingles.

The space between the second floor ceiling and the roof of your house will form the attic.

Now you may decide how many rooms you want in your house and what sizes they shall be. To make the walls between the rooms, cut blocks of thin wood that can be fitted between the floor and ceiling boards. If these blocks fit tightly, they will remain in place without nails, and you will be able to move them—and change the interior arrangement of your dolls' house—whenever you wish.



A front view of your doll's house



After deciding upon your room arrangement, cut windows in the cardboard back of the dolls' house and cover them with cellophane, to represent glass. Small strips of lace, or drapery, cemented over the windows, will form curtains.

Walls and Floor

The walls of your dolls' house may be covered with small squares of wallpaper. Use a thick paste of ordinary flour and water for the adhesive. Cover the floors with squares of table oilcloth to represent linoleum, or with squares of wool material for rugs and carpets.

The cement used in making model airplanes is the best for pasting cellophane, curtains and floor coverings in your dolls' house. It dries quickly.

The size of a dolls' house will depend upon the size of the furniture you intend to put into it. If the plan we illustrate here is too small, simply increase the measurements to suit your need. You may buy your dolls' house furniture all ready made, in inexpensive sets, or you may make some of the simple pieces yourself.

(Watch the page For Children on Monday after next for another toy you can make yourself.)

King Peter and the Swans

One of the palaces of King Peter of Yugoslavia is on Lake Bled, and when he was a small boy he very often stayed there with his father, mother, and younger brothers.

At that time, there lived in a small cottage near the palace a peasant and his wife. They were alone together, except for a pair of swans which the man loved dearly. His joy was unbounded when they hatched and reared a pair of cygnets. The birds had the full range of the lake, and so cost very little to feed.

Now it happened that a hotel owner at one end of the lake thought he would like swans of his own, for he had a terrace built out over the water and it would be nice for his guests to feed the swans. So he offered to buy the peasant's birds—if not the old ones, then the cygnets. But the peasant would not sell. So he got another pair from a distance.

Although the peasant's swans did not often go to the far end of the lake where the visitors were, it was not many hours before they realized that strangers had been brought to their water, and looking upon them as intruders, they decided to get rid of them by force, with the result that the newcomers were put to flight.

A Second Pair

The hotel man was displeased and sent one of his servants to the peasant to tell him exactly what he thought of him. He then bought a second pair of swans, but within two days they also were missing, and though no one belonging to the hotel had seen the peasant's birds chasing them, the proprietor knew there could be only one cause for their disappearance. He set off for the peasant's cottage himself.

Words ran very high, for the peasant wouldn't admit that his swans had fought the second pair—though he had a horrid feeling that they might have. In the end, the hotel man shouted that he would give his servants orders to shoot the swans if they came anywhere near his hotel again.

The peasant was very unhappy, for he knew the hotel man would keep his word. He asked his wife if she thought she could make a net large enough to go across a small bay near them, but she shook her head. "It would be no use," she said. "And another thing, it would take too long to make."

Suddenly her face brightened. She had a very good idea. Well, what was it?

Was not Prince Peter staying at the Palace of Bled?

He was. But what had that to do with the swans?

A Present for the Prince

Why not make the Prince a present of the birds? Then they could not be hurt.

But the peasant did not want to give them away.

His wife pointed out that he would be able to see them on the lake sometimes if they belonged to the Prince, but if the hotel man shot them—that would be the end.

Next morning, rather sadly, the peasant put the swans into a little cart and the cygnets into a basket, and very slowly he and his wife made their way to the Palace. Little Prince Peter was delighted with the gift, and King Alexander, his father, not only allowed him to accept the birds, but ordered a beautiful swan house to be built for them.

The swans would need looking after and feeding, and their house must be kept clean. Did the peasant know anyone who would do it?

When the King heard that the man would do it himself, he was very pleased and told him he might call himself the Keeper of the Royal Swans.

So the birds were safe, for the hotel man did not dare to shoot Royal Swans. And the peasant's wife said, "I told you so."

Blue Crab in a Tight Place

A Walk on the Beach—3

By Else Bostelmann

Illustrated by the Author

"Where are you going, Brother, and why do you have only seven instead of eight legs?" A young Blue Crab questioned another who was swimming beside her through shallow water.

"How do you do it?" she went on, "I wonder what I would do, if I had only seven legs!"

"Just the same as I do—just swim!" Brother Blue Crab said back to her.

"What is the little growth there, where once was your leg? Can't you tell me? I never saw anything like that."

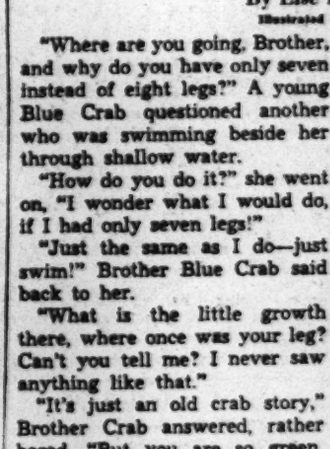
"It's just an old crab story," Brother Crab answered, rather bored. "But you are so green, you don't know about it. If you swim along with me, and have your eyes open, really open, I mean, and look out that nothing happens to you as it did to me not long ago—I'll tell you the story."

A Hard Pinch

And so, swimming by her side through the shallow water, he began: "It was this way. The lobsters are cousins of ours, you might not know that yet. One warm sunny day, one of them shot out from underneath a rock, shot—right towards me.

"Thinking he wanted to play with me, I did not chase away. What do you think happened? That clumsy big lobster grabbed me! He pinched me with one of his big claws. Was he strong! I thought I was too. I pulled and pulled—but couldn't pull away.

"Did I get angry? After all, he was a family member of mine, this rude fellow. Then suddenly I wondered whether he not only wanted my leg, but perhaps the whole of me. No, I thought, nothing doing! Another strong pull, and off I was. Did I chase away! Of course, he had my leg. But what did that matter to me? It did not hurt me in the least. You see now how one can swim with only seven legs? And the little growth you asked about—that's where my leg is beginning to grow. It will not be long, before I shall be as good as ever."



Blue Crab and the Lobster

A Rock Crab

"Hallo there," a beautiful Rock Crab said. "You are having a good swim. I wish I could do that, once in a while. I have no swimming paddles as you two have. But I have a pretty house, right here under the rockweeds. Want to see it? Oh! It's real nice, my house, just between the rocks, with shiny pebbles on its floor and green mossy walls around."

Very pretty too was the shield or carapace the rock crab carried on her back, sprinkled all over with red dots on grayish-green ground. And her legs and feet and claws were orange-tan.

"I have a good neighbor too—just moved in this morning," the rock crab said, looking at two blackish eyes, belonging to an orange crab, all tucked away between two flat stones. "It's Jonah. Of course you know him—the Jonah Crab. He likes to be squeezed in between rocks."

Kick — puff — puff — kick — over tumbled a young green crab, thrown down by another one. There was nothing the matter, they were just having fun in fighting, or fighting for fun. These little green crabs loved just that, as boys or girls too like a good tumble once in a while.

(Watch the page For Children Monday after next for the story of another "Walk on the Beach.")

Commerce and Finance

WLB to Invoke Arbitration, Labor Members in Opposition

Business and Industry

Non-Essential Spending Cuts Seen Too Small

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—Despite appropriation slashes totaling $1,313,983,208 in "non-essential" expenditures by the present Congress, a joint Senate-House committee declared last night that "the possibilities for economies have been no more than scratched."

A report released by Senator Harry Byrd (D), Virginia, chairman of the committee, said cash savings on 1943 appropriations amounted to $1,183,983,208 and loan authorizations were cut by $130,000,000.

"The budget bureau has worked diligently in reducing non-essential expenditures and in pairing down budget recommendations," the report of the committee on reduction of non-essential federal expenditures said.

A number of the federal agencies involved co-operated in paring expenses, the report said.

Abolition of the CCC produced a saving of $238,960,000, the committee reported. Other major reductions from last year's figures included $540,000,000 off the Work Projects Administration allotment, $195,731,208 from the Agriculture Department appropriation, $50,300,000 from Federal highway projects, $56,985,000 from Interior Department public works projects, and $33,148,000 from non-defense construction.

"In addition to the savings specifically indicated," the report said, "other substantial sums will be saved during the 1943 fiscal year, such as those resulting from the 10 per cent reduction in travel appropriations made in some of the supply bills."

However, the Congress voted $43,358,000 more than last year for river and harbor and flood control improvement, whereas the committee had recommended saving $27,835,000 by deferring such work.

Uncertainties Cover Eastern Meat Situation

By the Associated Press

Housewives in many sections of the east last week sought to lay in supplies of meat as markets suddenly faced an acute shortage of beef, pork and veal.

Retailers in parts of New York State said they were forced to "sell some meat we wouldn't have in our stores a few weeks ago, and charge as much as we used to get for the best."

Some Pessimism

The situation was viewed with pessimism by some independent meat packers although the major packing companies declared earlier that there was no actual shortage and that a temporary lack of supply would be alleviated next week.

Retailers who buy in small quantities found many local packing houses empty, and stores having normally large supplies found the buying unusually heavy for the weekend.

Joseph Cohn, counsel and exexutive director for the Meat Trades Institute, an organization of independents, said the shortage was grave.

"No immediate relief of the situation can be expected," Mr. Cohn said, "without a ceiling on livestock and effective measures assuring that manufacturers abide by the true ceiling and refrain from diverting production to other areas."

Chain stores in the Philadelphia area reported that ample supplies were on hand to meet the large demand this weekend, but said "this week is another question and we won't chance a prediction of how our stocks will be."

At present beef and pork supplies in Philadelphia were reported to be off 50 per cent.

Short Supplies

The supply was reported to be running short in Washington with expectations of a continued shortage for several deys, but no abnormal run on meat there was yet under way.

In Syracuse, N. Y., retailers said "you can't buy any meat in Syracuse warehouses — they're all out and have been for several days."

The Connecticut Agriculture Department urged families to use poultry of which there is an abundant supply in view of light supplies of beef and pork. Restaurants in Connecticut were featuring eggs and seafoods as main courses in place of meat.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Emphasizing that current shortages of meat in some parts of the country was temporary only, the Agriculture Department predicted that a record supply of hogs would be sold and slaughtered during the marketing year beginning Oct. 1.

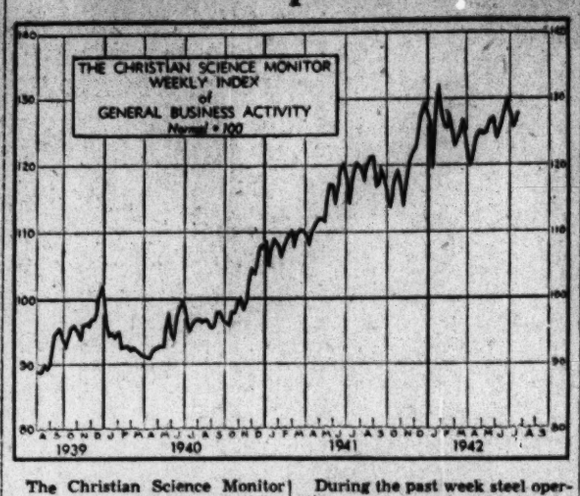
It said total hog slaughter in the 12 months of October, 1942, through September, 1943, may be between 93,000,000 and 94,000,000 head. The number slaughtered in plants under Federal meat inspection, it said, may total 65,000,000 head. The largest number previously slaughtered in such plants was 53,700,000 in the 1923-24 marketing year.

Larger marketings of beef cattle were forecast also but a slightly smaller lamb crop was predicted.

Eaton Mfg. Shows Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Eaton Mfg. Co. reported for six months ended June 30 net income of $2,064,838, equal to $2.93 a share on the capital stock, compared with $1,979,764, or $2.81 a share, in the first half of 1941.

Monitor Index of Business Records Upturn for Week



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity recorded an upturn during the week ended July 18 to 127.9 (prel.). This compared with 125.5 for the preceding week and 117.9 in the corresponding week last year.

Increases in the three components accounted for the advance. Electric power production showed the largest gain, topping seasonal expectations by a substantial margin. Bank debits outside New York City likewise exceeded the usual mid-month upturn, while a modest rise in miscellaneous freight carloadings countered the customary seasonal decline.

During the past week steel operations were stepped up a half point to 98½ per cent of capacity, but the scrap situation still clouds the outlook. In retail trade there were indications of greater interest in promotions of winter merchandise, but sales continued to drag at levels below a year ago.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Jl 18,* 1942	Jl 11, 1942	Jl 19, 1941
Combined index	127.9	128.5	117.9
Bk debits outside NYC	136.5	135.5	118.7
Elec power production	119.4	116.3	113.6
Misc carloadings	127.9	126.9	121.3

*Preliminary

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Stock market turned fairly sharply downward last week, after having teetered for about a fortnight on a price plateau around 108 on the Dow-Jones industrial averages.

The decline seems to have been touched off by two things. One was a guess on second-quarter U. S. Steel earnings circulated in the Street, forecasting that against around $2.50 a share for the common in the first quarter, the second quarter would see little or nothing left for it. The other bearish influence was the course of the tax bill from the House of Representatives to the Senate Finance Committee.

Steel will publish second-quarter earnings Tuesday, Bethlehem Thursday. The above guess may have been on the pessimistic side but even the most optimistic Wall Street statisticians seem to think earnings will drop to round $1 on the common and that the common dividend is again in jeopardy.

For one thing, though Steel has not yet been pushed to a wage increase, it probably will be and it may be retroactive. For another, Steel must, without increase in gross business, figure taxes at the new proposed rate of 90 per cent on excess profits (over 95 per cent of 1936-1939) and 45 per cent on all remaining net income. Meantime operating costs are more likely to have risen than fallen, for the whole steel industry is running everything it has, without regard to cost, including old and outmoded equipment.

Steel Tumbles

When the above guess came out, Steel had been one of the leaders of the market on the upside for many weeks, and so was presumably in a "weak technical position." Anyway it tumbled sharply and took a good deal of the market with it, except rails, which still stand out on the upside. The steels, incidenally, may have been further indirectly depressed by the complete C. I. O. victory on the closed shop issue, which was partly obscured by the publicity given to the 44 cent wage increase.

The tax news was hardly favorable. The House outdid the Ways and Means, in jacking up the excess profits rate fom 87½ per cent to 90 per cent and resisting all suggestion, even fom the Treasury, of a post-war refund. On top of that came the Treasury's new request for still larger taxes, including a further increase in the "normal-and- surtax" rate on all net corporate earnings to raise another $750,000,000 out of corporate business.

German successes in Russia may have also contributed to the bearishness. Anyway the combined influence of these three was enough to offset the announcement of Standard & Poor's statistical service that they feel the bear market since September, 1939, may now be over.

Three highly important developments in the arms program may also have contributed. One is that the arms program has outrun the raw material supply. The second is that conversion of civilian output to nuclear plants is now at hand. The third is that the authority of Army, Navy, and the Joint Board is steadily growing at the expense of Mr. Nelson's WPB.

The affair Higgins, also the meat of the farm-bloc alcohol controversy, also the revival of steel-expansion plans, are all aspects of the first of these. The defense Plant Corporation and the Maritime Commission have been too successful in getting arms and ship construction going. American ingenuity and engineering ability have stepped up the operations of tank factories, shipyards, etc., so far beyond original expectations that they are eating up raw materials faster than they can get them. So if New Orleans were to get its giant Higgins yard, it would have to compete with Kaiser, California, Bethlehem, Kearney, etc., for the necessarily limited allocation of steel to merchant shipbuilding.

Likewise alloy steels and nonferrous metals are being chewed up so fast in existing plants that none can be spared for from-the-ground-up grain-alcohol-butadiene plant construction except at the expense of somebody else.

Offhand all this makes it obvious why WPB appears about to revive the old steel expansion program which Gano Dunn condemned in June, 1941, but SPAB revived in September, 1941, and WPB whittled down in the spring of 1942. But the objection to the program still seems to stand, namely that to expand steel facilities will increase the steel available in 1943 or 1944 but decrease the steel available in 1942.

Civilian Industries

Prospective concentration of civilian output in nuclear plants has sent a new chill through industries still working on civilian goods. Little industries of which the public seldom hears and never thinks, are trying to (1) get war orders, which is much harder today than six months ago for the reasons outlined above, or (2) to prove their indispensability for civilian health, morale, etc. A particularly hard problem is whether trade names will be maintained for fractions of the nuclear plant output, as in Britain, or whether all will be dropped for a "victory" label.

While Mr. Nelson's authority is being attacked or raided on the one hand by such moves as the Gillette grain-rubber bill, which would upset his allocations and which is an obvious clash of politics with economics, he is also losing ground to the armed services. Even in the shrinking area of WPB authority it must more and more consult army and navy authorities, and many good men from WPB are being taken over and put in uniform by the Joint Board and the services.

The continued lag in retail purchases gets a new explanation. It was thought that buyers were simply resting after their heavy purchases of last August and last winter. But another reason may be simply their increasing difficulty in getting what they want, as item after item disappears, particularly in the hard goods departments. Commerce Department figures recently indicated that much more money is being saved by the public than war-bond sales figures indicate.

Incidentally the predictions that July war bond sales, for the first time since January, may actually hit $1,000,000,000, seem largely explained by the recent increase in the permissible purchases of Series F and G bonds.

. . . War Damage (bombardment) insurance is still being sold heavily. Nobody has much idea of the total coverage sold yet, with guesses ranging up to $75,000,000,000. Apparently mortgage-holders cannot force owners to insure without special legislation. . . . A more receptive hearing for little tax-payers is predicted before Senate Finance than before House Way & Means . . . Various corporations are preparing to go to bat on the fiscal year controvery . . . Sporadic strikes are said to reflect increasing tension in labor ranks . . . Jersey's announced step-up in butyl rubber output reflects something likely to characterise the whole synthetic rubber program—a wave of short-cuts, improvements, etc., which will make the final out-turn cheaper and larger than now anticipated. But if so, the future need is likely to be correspondingly larger.

Expert Would Add $5 Billion To Tax Bill

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—A representative of the New York Board of Trade proposed to the Senate Finance Committee today that it amend the $6,271,000,000 tax bill by removing personal income tax exemptions so as to raise an additional $5,000,000,000 revenue.

Suggesting a sales tax as an alternative, M. L. Seidman, chairman of the New York board's taxation committee, urged the imposition of a flat 10 per cent war tax on all net income now free of federal levies because of personal exemptions or credits for dependents.

A survey showed the committee to be widely divided on the sales tax. Calling the House bill, estimated to increase revenues by more than six billions, "totally inadequate," the witness said the measure ought to be broadened sufficiently to reach upwards of 30,000,000 persons instead of the 7,000,000 he said now paid federal tax.

Would Cut Normal Tax

Mr. Seidman contended that a House-approved proposal for the advance collection of individual income taxes by 5 per cent deductions at the source on pay checks, interest and dividends would "impose a terrific burden upon business already overwhelmed by governmental requirements." Business firms would be charged with the collections from pay rolls.

Recommending several changes in corporation taxes, the witness urged that combined normal and surtax rates on corporations be reduced from the House bill's figure of 45 per cent to 33 1-3 per cent if the 90 per cent excess profits tax were retained.

"I would rather see a 100 per cent excess profits tax with a 25 per cent post-war credit than a 90 per cent tax with a 10 per cent post-war credit," he declared. The House made no provision for post-war rebates, but the Treasury has recommended a 10 per cent allowance.

Remarking that there appeared to be no more revenue of any size to be obtained from wealthy taxpayers, Mr. Seidman declared that more than 60 per cent of all families, including half of the nation's wage earners, were exempted from individual income taxes.

Asks 10 P.C. War Tax

"I propose, for the duration," he said, "a 10 per cent war tax on every dollar of net income that is exempt under this bill because of personal exemptions or credit for dependents. This is to be conditioned upon the present normal tax remaining at 4 per cent instead of the proposed 6 per cent. I estimate that the net result would be an additional five billion dollars in revenue. In the alternative, I propose a sales tax to raise about the same amount."

Mr. Seidman said he was in favor of Federal taxation of future issues of state and municipal bonds and believed all past issues ought to be taxed at least for the duration of the war.

Instead of the pay-roll collection tax, he proposed that individual income payments be collected in monthly installments, beginning next Oct. 1, so that the last quarter of this year's tax would be paid by December and the collection would carry forward from there.

The witness objected to retention of the present capital stock tax and expressed the opinion that a maximum levy of 15 per cent ought to be fixed on long-term capital gains, with a maximum of 30 per cent on short-term gains.

He opposed proposed changes that would put all taxpayers on a calendar year basis, and said provisions ought to be made to permit the establishment of corporation reserves out of profits, making it deductible from taxable income.

The Committee was told today that anybody who was "dumb enough" to have a $5,000,000 taxable income in these times "would not be smart enough to come in out of the rain."

M. L. Seidman testified that any person who had that amount of income in one year would be taxed $4,374,616 under terms of the pending $6,271,000,000 revenue bill.

If this taxpayer happened to live in California, Seidman said, he would be subject to $740,950 state tax, making total levies of $5,115,566.

Mr. Seidman declared, that if the citizen made a mere $1,000,000 taxable income "he would be permitted to keep $4,000 instead of winding up $115,384 behind the eight-ball."

WLB to Invoke Arbitration If Labor Disputes Halt Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Labor Board told the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. Saturday that when they failed to settle jurisdictional disputes without stoppages of work the board would invoke arbitration.

The board's labor members dissented from this decision, notice of which was sent to William Green, President of the A. F. of L., and Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O.

The board said it had adopted this resolution, with the labor members dissenting:

"Be it resolved, that the War Labor Board calls the attention of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. to the fact that jurisdictional disputes during the war period should be settled by machinery set up by the two labor organizations.

"Whenever the two labor organizations fail to settle without delay a jurisdictional dispute that has led to a stoppage of work, the War Labor Board will appoint an arbitrator to render a decision, which decision shall be final and binding on the parties."

Inland Accepts Decision

Inland Steel Company, the last of the four companies of the "Little Steel" industry to accept the recent War Labor Board decision requiring them to institute union security and grant pay increases, says it was "compelled to do a thing which it believes to be wrong."

Inland notified the WLB from Chicago yesterday that it would comply with the decision, stating it "had no alternative" and that acceptance was compelled by "threat of confiscation" by the WLB and by a threatened strike of the CIO Steelworkers of America.

"In the name of patriotism," the company told the board, "Inland is compelled to do a thing which it believes to be wrong, because the alternative would interfere with war production."

The company accepted without comment the order granting workers a wage increase of 44 cents a day to a minimum of 78 cents an hour. However, it told the WLB that it reserved the right of appeal on the union security issue, which provides for a maintenance of union contract clause and a union dues checkoff, and "the right to terminate compliance with said provisions in case of a judicial determination that it is invalid."

The company's acceptance was submitted to the WLB on the deadline for approval or rejection. The union and other companies of "Little Steel"—Bethlehem, Republican and Youngstown Sheet & Tube—previously had announced acceptance of the decision.

Other labor and strike developments:

Chicago — Organization of a third international labor federation which a spokesman said would compete with the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was decided in Chicago at a conference of independent labor union representatives.

Donald F. Cameron, of Milwaukee, said that the decision was by leaders of more than a dozen independent labor unions, who represent "more than a million men and women disgusted with both the AFL and CIO."

Mr. Cameron, who said he represented the Associated Unions of America and was temporary secretary of the conference, announced that the proposed federation would be organized at a national founding convention here Oct. 2, 3 and 4.

A statement which Mr. Cameron said was approved by the conference described the purpose of the proposed third labor party was "to give independent unions the numerical and financial strength necessary to take their rightful place in the organized labor movement, including representation on various governmental bodies, both state and national, and distribution of information and statistics on wages, hours and other conditions of employment in various industries."

Paterson, N. J. — The second work stoppage within two days at the East Paterson plant of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation was staged July 25 in protest over lowering of wages through cuts in a bonus incentive plan.

A group of workers, estimated at 1,000 by officials of the Wright Aeronautical Employees Association, left their benches and machines to congregate in the yards of the plant for an hour and a half. The association, an independent union, is collective bargaining agent for workers in the five Wright plants in this area.

The company said in a statement that a meeting of employees and company representatives had been arranged and that the War Labor Board had consented to send a delegate.

The workers went back to their jobs after leaders of the independent union and CIO officials mounted improvised platforms and asked them to return.

Coal Strikers Called Back

Whitwell, Tenn.—John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, officially requested 800 striking miners here to return to their jobs in two mines of the Tennessee Products Corporation, William Holloway, President of the U. M. W. A. local, announced.

The flow of 2,200 tons of coal daily from the mines has been stopped since July 20 when the miners quit in sympathy for nine men who walked out protesting use of larger coal cars in one mine.

Mr. Holloway said he received a telegram from Mr. Lewis instructing the miners to call a special meeting at once and arrange to return to work.

Mr. Lewis reminded the miners that their contract provided that negotiations to settle any grievances must be carried on "while the men are at work."

Chicago — James C. Petrillo's contract troubles with radio station KSTP of St. Paul have removed from the air a program he organized—the Grant Park open air concerts in Chicago.

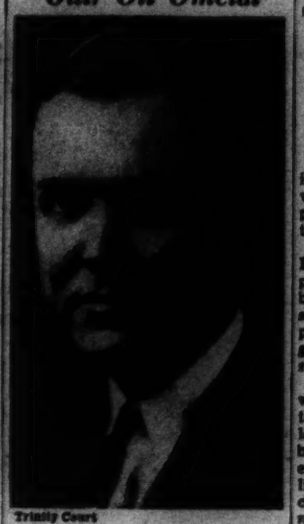
The National Broadcasting Company cancelled the program last night when the Chicago office of the American Federation of Musicians protested against supplying it to KSTP, with which it has no contract. The musicians on the program are Federation members. NBC said it was required to adopt a substitute program because of its contract to provide service during the period to KSTP.

Birmingham, Ala.: The Department of Labor has begun an inquiry into the controversy which threatens a strike of A. F. of L. electricians at Birmingham steel mills of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.

Virgil Finch, federal labor conciliator, conferred with officials of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which voted to call its members out from the plants.

The A. F. of L. union contends it is being deprived of its bargaining rights by the company's refusal to extend a contract which expires July 31. The C. I. O. United Steelworkers of America has petitioned for an election to determine exclusive bargaining rights in the plants.

Gulf Oil Official



Trinity Court

Alan M. Scaife

Elected Vice-President of the Gulf Oil Corporation. Mr. Scaife, a former president of the Scaife Company and a director and member of the finance committee of the Gulf company, is also a director of the Mellon National Bank, the Pullman Company, Pullman, Inc., and Air Reduction Company.

Steel Output Rises ½-Point To 98½ P.C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week advanced ½-point to 98½ per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"Application of War Production Board's quota system for each steel product and for each producer is being received with approval," says the survey. It is believed this procedure will bring a greater degree of order in production of war steel.

"Principal benefit to steelmakers will be steadier operation of certain finishing mills. While the level may be below capacity it will be preferable to the irregular operation in recent weeks, when only limited supply of semifinished steel could be allocated after requirements of plate, bar and structural mills had been satisfied.

"It appears that sheet and tin plate production will show improvement under the new plan. Workmen in these departments have been employed only part time and on irregular schedules.

"Pig iron supply is maintained satisfactorily under the allocation system and essential consumers are well supplied. Two relined stacks have been relighted after being out only a short time. Only nine of the 181 stacks in the United States were out of blast July 1.

"No betterment has appeared in the scrap situation and a midsummer lull appears to be in effect, flow of material having slowed appreciably in several areas. The nationwide drive is getting under way but has not been in effect long enough to show results."

WHAT MAY

Multiple State Inheritance Taxation

COST YOUR ESTATE?

In a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case entitled Utah vs. Aldrich, the inheritance tax rule which has been in effect for many years was overruled.

As a result of this decision, if you are a resident of one state and own securities of companies incorporated in another state, your estate may now be subject to inheritance taxes in both states, and also to heavy administrative and legal expenses.

As a part of your investment program you should find out which of your securities may be subject to multiple taxation and what you can do about it.

We have prepared a letter dealing with this problem which we will be pleased to send you.

William H. Coburn & Co.
Investment Counsel
68 Devonshire St., Boston

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LETTER WRITING

26 Articles Aug. 1-31, 1942

by ALINE HOWER
PROFESSIONAL LETTER COUNSELLOR
in
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

From proven results during many years of servicing business and professional organizations, Miss Hower will give Monitor readers some simple rules for effective letter writing. Anyone can learn, she claims, and the effort is well worth it, either in business or personal correspondence. Two vital points are to be friendly and intelligent. Miss Hower shows how to express courtesy, confidences, and yet be direct and clear in your message. Some of her chapter subjects are: "Use a 'Your' Opening," "Get Action With a Hook," "The Idea Behind the Words," "Prune the Verbiage," and "Be Cheerful." Perhaps you know someone who would appreciate this helpful series, included with all the regular Monitor features; the coupon below will assure their getting it promptly.

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Please send The Christian Science Monitor to the address below for the month of August, 1942, to include the series, "How to Write Successful Letters," at the subscription rate of $1.00 for which remittance is enclosed ☐ or, please bill me ☐.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY..... STATE.....

MASSACHUSETTS BONDING & INSURANCE COMPANY

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share on the capital stock of the Company, payable August 1, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 20, 1942.

DONALD PALVEY, Treasurer
July 22, 1942

Like Plymouth Rock the Boston Edison Company

is strong in the traditions of Massachusetts—This company, which dates back to the beginnings of the utility business, is now squared away to meet war problems of tax-boost and "dim-out".

We have prepared a study of this utility which may shed light on current operations, prospects and the matter of dividends.

Ask for "Studies In Values" No. 8

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	275,000
Previous day's sales	115,970
1942 volume to date	58,783,406
1941 volume to date	77,075,359

Rails, Steels Lead Selective Market Rally

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Quiet and selective buying of rails, steels, motors and specialties provided the principal bullish argument in today's stock market.

The Russian war news, tax apprehension and persistent confusion over price-wage controls served to restrict demand in many cases and parts of the list had considerable difficulty in making any progress at all.

Lack of selling pressure after a spotty opening inspired a little bidding and favorites were lifted fractions to a point or more. A factor was continued wishful-thinking regarding expanding idle investment funds and the chances of these ultimately finding their way into securities.

Dealings were sluggish the greater part of the day and top gains were reduced or canceled in a number of instances in the closing hour. Transfers were around 275,000 shares.

In the stock division Santa Fe edged up to the best level since 1938 and highs for the year were recorded for Southern Pacific and Atlantic Coast Line. Doing fairly well were Illinois Central, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Standard Oil (N. J.) and Douglas Aircraft.

On the offside at intervals were Anaconda, Sperry, American Telephone, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Rubber, Westinghouse, General Electric and Philip Morris.

Bonds Fairly Even

The bond market followed a fairly even course today with a selected group of rails making the best showing near the final hour.

St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s of '78 attracted considerable turnover after a federal judge at St. Louis referred back to the Interstate Commerce Commission its plan for reorganization of the road.

Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s and the certificates representing the 4s also were unusually active and higher by a point or more. A single block of $100,000, par value, Wabash 4½s appeared on the tape at 31, up a fraction. Others improving included Northern Pacific 4s, Laclede Gas 5½s, and Atlantic Coast Line 4½s.

Unchanged or down a shade most of the time were Republic Steel 4½s, International Telephone 4½s, Detroit Edison 4s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, and American Telephone 3s.

CCC to Announce Price-Support Plan For Cottonseed Soon

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Credit Corporation will announce soon a price-supporting program for cottonseed and for vegetable oils and protein feed byproducts of cottonseed, peanuts, soybeans and flaxseed to be produced from this year's crops.

The CCC already has set up price supports for peanuts, soybeans and flaxseed. It has guaranteed growers minimum base prices of $1.60 a bushel for soybeans, from $70 to $82 a ton for peanuts according to grade, and $2.10 a bushel for flaxseed.

Officials said it was deemed advisable to set up a minimum price for cottonseed. They declined to predict, however, what that price might be.

The price-supporting programs have the effect of fixing the minimum price at which processors may be able to buy peanuts, soybeans, cottonseed and flax for making vegetable oil, cake and meal. If processors refused to pay these prices, the crops could be sold to the CCC instead.

Processors have insisted, however, that they be afforded price protection which would enable them to pay growers prices established by the CCC. They have expressed fear that prices of vegetable oils and of cake and meal would drop to unprofitable levels once this year's expected large output started moving to market in volume.

Decline in Week's Steel Rate Seen

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—The Nation's steel mills will operate at 97 per cent of capacity this week, and turn out 1,647,700 tons of steel, the American Iron and Steel Institute estimated today.

This was a drop of 1.7 points from last week's operations of 98.7 per cent and output of 1,676,500 tons.

A month ago operations were 96.5 and production 1,639,200 tons, and a year ago the rate was 97.6 and output 1,612,500 tons.

Stocks in London Generally Steady

LONDON, July 27 (AP)—The stock market was unusually quiet but generally steady today. British funds sold a little lower but quickly steadied.

Industrials, home rails and oils were featureless as were kaffir development shares.

In the foreign bond section, Brazilian issues were irregularly lower, Chinese loans were on the offering side along with Far Eastern bank issues.

Du Pont Half Year Net $2.09

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co. reported earnings on its common stock of $2.09 a share for the first six months of 1942 as compared to $3.75 a share for the same period of 1941.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49½	37	Abbott 1.60a	2	46½	45½	45½	—2¼
48¾	41½	Acme Stl (4)	1	43½	43½	43½	Jul 24
7⅞	5⅝	Adams E .15e	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
20½	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	2	20½	20	20½	Jul 21
12⅞	10	Addressog ¼e	5	12¼	12	12	
38¾	29½	Air Reduct 1a	10	32¾	32¾	32½	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Alaska Juneau	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Allegheny Co	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 21
5⅝	3½	Alleg pf xw	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
6	3½	All'gpf$30ww	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
17	[illegible]	Alleg pr pf	4	11¼	11	11¼	Jul 24
22¼	16	Allegh L S .85e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
5⅛	[illegible]	Allen Ind (1g)	6	4⅛	4	4	Jul 24
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	134¾	134¾	134¾	Jul 25
12½	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	Jul 24
14¾	11½	Allied Mil ¾e	2	13	13	13	
6⅛	4	Allied St .30e	7	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
84	64	Allied St pf 5	1	67	67	67	Jul 24
30⅛	22	Allis-C M ¾e	7	25	25	25	+ ½
18¾	14¼	Alpha P C ¾e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jul 25
1⅛	⅛	Amal Leather	1	½	½	½	Jul 22
19⅞	12¾	Amal L pf 3½k	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 24
57	43	Amerada Pet 2	2	53¾	53¾	53¾	—1
23⅝	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20	3	20½	20⅜	20⅞	Jul 24
48¾	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	11	35⅞	35¾	35¾	+ ½
7⅝	5⅞	Am Bk N .30e	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	3¾	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 22
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	2	26¾	26	26	Jul 23
1⅞	1⅛	Am Cable & R	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
70¾	56¾	Am Can 2¾e	6	64	64	64	
169	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	166	166	166	Jul 23
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	2	24	24	24	
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3¼e	2	60	60	60	Jul 23
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	2	17¼	17	17	— ½
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	107	107	107	—1
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	86¾	86¾	86¾	Jul 25
5⅛	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 20
22¾	14¼	AmCSup 1⅛e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
9½	8⅞	Am Distill	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ½
1	⅛	Am Encas Tll	2	1	1	1	Jul 24
6	3⅛	Am Europ .40g	2	4	4	4	Jul 7
22	16¾	Am Export 1e	1	20¼	20¼	20½	
⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	7	½	½	½	
24½	16¼	AFPS6pf .60k	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
28	13⅞	AFPS7pf .70k	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	Jul 24
2⅝	1⅛	Am & F P 2pf	1	2	2	2	Jul 22
32	25¾	Am-H SS 1¼e	1	27¼	27⅛	27¼	Jul 23
3½	[illegible]	Am Hide&Lea	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 25
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Jul 17
48	36⅞	Am Home 2.40a	2	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	
2	1⅛	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 25
31½	25	Am Ice pf	7	31	31	31	Jul 23
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 24
7	5⅞	Am Inv Ill .80	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun 29
[illegible]	6⅛	Am Locom'tive	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
89½	65	Am L pf 3½k	2	73½	73½	73½	Jul 25
11½	9⅛	Am M&F .40e	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	4	Am M & Met	11	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jul 24
1⅛	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
24½	15¾	APLS6pf2¼k	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
22	12½	APLS5pf2.19k	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	9	4½	4½	4½	
12	5⅞	Am Ro M ⅛e	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
6⅛	4⅜	Am Saf R ¼e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9	6	Am Seat ½e	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jul 24
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	14	39¾	39⅛	39¾	+ ⅛
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	142	142	142	Jul 15
35	29	Am Snuff2.20e	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jul 18
20⅞	16⅛	Am Stl Fdr 1e	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jul 25
12	9⅛	Am Stores ½e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 24
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 20
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	17½	17½	17½	Jul 23
97⅛	78⅞	Am Sug pf 7	3	86½	86½	86½	— ½
21½	17¼	Am Sn Tob 1a	1	20½	20¼	20¼	Jul 15
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	17	116¼	115¾	115¾	— ⅛
49⅛	35⅞	Am Tob 1¼e	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	34⅞	Am Tb B 1¼e	3	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
134½	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	132	132	132	Jul 23
5	3¼	Am Type F'rs	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 24
28¾	22	Am Visc 1½e	9	28⅛	27⅛	27¾	— ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	114¼	114¼	114¼	Jul 15
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	Jul 25
5⅛	3¼	Am Woolen	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
76¾	54	Am Wool pf 4k	1	62¼	61¼	61¼	Jul 23
5⅛	3½	Am Zinc L&S	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
50	38¾	Am Z pr pf3¾k	1	43	43	43	Jul 9
28⅛	22½	Anacon (1e)	22	25⅞	25⅛	25½	— ⅛
17	12¾	Anchor H .30e	1	16	16	16	Jul 14
10	7⅛	Andes Cop ¼e	4	9	9	9	Jul 23
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
35	27¾	Arch-D M 1e	1	31	31	31	+ ½
111⅛	107⅞	Arm Del pf 7	2	109	109	109	
4⅛	2⅜	Armour Ill	5	3	2⅞	3	
67½	51	Arm pr pf4¼k	3	54	53⅞	53⅞	Jul 24
66	53	Arm Ill pf	1	56	55⅛	55⅛	Apr 23
29	21	Armstr' C ¼e	3	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅜	Arnold C ¼e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 23
4⅛	2⅛	Artloom .15e	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅞	4⅛	Assd Dry Gds	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
77	61½	Assd DGlpf 6	1	67½	67½	67½	Jul 24
83	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	58	58	58	Jul 10
26⅛	20	Associates 1 2	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Jul 23
42	27¼	Atchison 3¼e	64	42⅛	41⅞	42⅛	+ ⅛
79	60⅞	At T&SF pf 5	7	65⅛	64⅛	65⅛	+1⅛
26	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	55	26¼	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
34	16⅛	Atl G&WI 3g	1	18	18	18	
45⅛	33½	AG&Wlpf2¼k	1	38	38	38	Jul 24
23½	14¾	Atl Refin .40e	2	16	15⅞	16	— ⅛
109⅛	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	101	101	101	+1
7	6⅛	Atlas Co ¼e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
50⅛	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	Jul 22
70	43	Atlas Pw 1½e	1	47	47	47	Jul 23
7⅛	6⅛	Atlas T'k .30g	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
2⅛	1⅜	Austin Nichols	8	2	1⅞	2	Jul 14
4⅛	2⅛	Avnet Cp .10e	2	3	3	3	
		B					
14⅜	9⅛	Balo Loco ct	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	4⅞	Balt & Ohio pf	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
6½	[illegible]	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 23
10⅛	6⅛	Barber Asphalt	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 23
6	4⅛	Barker Br (1g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Barnsdall .60	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
18⅛	12⅜	Bath Ir Wk 1e	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
21⅛	15⅛	Bayuk Cig ¾e	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	20	Beat Cream 1a	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Jul 24
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 20
106	102⅛	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr 15
110⅛	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	85	85	85	Jul 23
7⅛	6⅛	Beld-Hem .80	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
16½	9⅛	Bel' Airc (2g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
39⅛	28⅛	Bendix Avia 3e	4	31	30⅛	31	+ ⅛
14	9⅞	Benf I L .77e	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½e	2	50	50	50	
24⅛	17⅜	Best Co 1.60e	1	21	21	21	Jul 23
66⅞	49½	Beth Steel 3e	7	53⅛	52⅞	52⅞	
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	1	109	109	109	
24	18⅛	Bigelow-S 1e	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Jul 23
19⅛	14⅛	Black-Db 1.60	1	16	16	16	— ½
7⅛	5⅛	Blaw-Knox ¼e	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 24
14½	11⅛	Bliss&Lau½e	1	12	12	12	Jul 23
21⅛	13⅛	Boeing Air 1e	7	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	25	Bohn A&B (2)	2	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jul 24
20⅛	18⅛	Borden (.60e)	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
25⅛	19⅛	Borg-War .80e	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	Boston&Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 10
30⅛	25	Bower R B (3)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	Jun 30
18½	15	Brewing C ¼e	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Jul 24
9⅛	7⅛	Bridgep't Br 1	1	8	8	8	
19⅛	15⅛	Briggs Mfg(2)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
29⅛	26	Briggs&St (3)	2	28½	28½	28½	
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 1
1⅛	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	1	1	1	Jul 22
9⅛	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
35	28½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Jul 20
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ¼e	3	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Bucyrus-E .30e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Budd Mfg	1	2½	2½	2½	
7⅛	6	Budd Wh(½e)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 24
15⅛	11½	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	Jul 17
23	16⅛	Bullard Co 2	1	17½	17½	17½	
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	Jul 21
19⅛	14⅛	Burlin M 1.40	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jul 24
55⅛	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	Jul 23
8⅛	6⅛	Burr Add .30e	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	5⅛	Butler Br .60e	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
21½	19⅛	Butler pf 1½	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jul 22
3⅛	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 23
8⅛	6½	Byers (AM)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15⅛	10	Byron J's ¼e	4	13½	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jul 25
51¾	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51½	51½	51½	Jul 23
1⅛	½	Callahan Z-L	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅜	Cal & Hecla 1	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15¾	11⅞	Camp Wy ⅛e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jul 24
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jul 25
4⅛	3⅛	Canadian Pac	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
37½	29⅛	Cannon Mills 2	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jul 25
2½	1⅜	Capital Ad A	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 23
27¾	22½	Carpen S 1½e	3	24½	24⅛	24½	Jul 21
3	2⅜	Carrier-C .10e	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
72	54⅛	Case (JI)(7g)	1	70	70	70	Jul 22
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	1	35	35	35	
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	2	18½	18½	18½	
8⅛	6½	Celotex Cp ⅛	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
23⅛	16	Cent Aq 1¾e	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 24
2⅛	1⅛	Cent Foundry	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 21
3⅛	1⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 23
18	11	CenViolettale	2	12	12	12	Jul 24
3⅛	2	Century Rib M	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 1
32½	27	Cerro de P (4)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Jul 25
2⅛	1⅛	Cert-teed Prod	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 23
19	16	Chain Belt ¼e	1	17	17	17	
17	14½	Champ Pa ¼e	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jul 25
8⅛	7	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 16
36⅛	27⅛	Ches & Ohio 3	14	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	94	94	94	
1⅞	⅛	Chi & E Ill	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 23
5	2⅛	Chi&E Ill A	4	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅛	Chi Gr West	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13¼	9⅛	Chi Gr W pf	25	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	2	5½	[illegible]	½	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	Chi Pn T 1¼e	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jul 24
39⅛	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	2	35	35	35	Jul 23
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	2	47	47	47	Jul 13
⅛	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 21
⅛	⅛	CRI & P 7pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11	11	11	
14⅛	11⅛	Chickasha (1)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 23
2⅛	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 24
63⅞	43⅛	Chrysler Co 2e	18	61⅜	60⅞	61⅜	+ ⅜
10⅛	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 24
3	2⅛	City Stores	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 13
34½	28	Clark Eq 1½e	2	31	30½	31	Jul 16
29	22	Clev G B ¼e	2	24	24	24	
44	32½	Climax 1.20e	3	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	+ ⅛
36½	25⅛	Cluett P 1¼e	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
80½	56½	Coca Cola 1¼e	2	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	Jul 25
63⅛	55⅛	Coca Cola A 3	1	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	Jul 24
15	11⅛	Colgate-P ¼	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
105½	97⅛	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	Jul 24
15⅛	10⅛	Collins & A	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jul 24
18⅛	13⅛	Col Fuel 1¼e	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Col Br A .60e	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 22
13⅛	8⅛	Col Br B .60e	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 21
1⅛	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
54	32⅛	Col G&E pf A 6	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Columbia Pict	9	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
30	24	Colum Pct2¾	1	30	30	30	Jul 23
74	51	Colum Carb 2e	1	73½	72½	72½	— ½
22⅛	16⅛	Coml Credit 3	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
101	91½	Coml C pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	Jul 13
27⅛	20⅛	Coml Inv Tr 3	3	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅛
105	100⅛	Com Trust 4¼	1	105	105	105	Jul 23
9⅛	7⅛	Coml Solv .30e	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	53	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	22	Com & Sou pf	5	22¼	22¼	22¼	
23⅛	17⅛	Con Ed 1¼e	7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Conde N .40e	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 23
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
21½	15	Consol Airc 1a	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Cons Cig 1¼e	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Cons Cop .10e	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
14	11⅛	Cons Ed(1.60)	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	88½	88½	88½	
⅛	⅛	Cons Film Ind	1	½	½	½	Jul 22
9	7	Cons F pf ¼k	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 24
2⅛	1⅛	Cons Laundries	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Consol Oil ⅛	18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	Cons RR Cu pf	3	5½	5½	5½	Jul 24
6⅛	4⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
31⅞	22	Consol'n-C pf	1	30	30	30	—1
96⅛	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	92	92	92	Jul 8
13½	11⅛	Container ¼e	4	12	12	12	— ½
3⅛	2⅛	Cont Baking	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	91	91	91	—1
28	21⅛	Cont Can(¼e)	4	26⅛	25⅛	26	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Cont D F ¼e	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 22
42	30½	Cont Ins 1.60a	3	37	36	37	+1
3⅛	2⅛	Cont Mot ¼e	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	8	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
19⅞	13½	Cont Steel ½e	6	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Jul 13
12½	8⅛	Cop'weld S .80	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jul 24
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	2	48½	48½	48½	Jul 22
55⅛	42⅛	Corn Prods (3)	9	51½	51	51	— ⅛
3⅛	2½	Coty Inc .15e	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 24
1⅛	1	Coty Internat'l	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 23
14	10⅛	Crane Co (1g)	2	12½	12½	12½	
16	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jul 24
8	5⅛	Crosley (.30g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 23
19½	14⅛	Crown C&S¼e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jul 24
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	29	36½	36½	36½	Jul 23
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (1)	3	11	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
36	23⅛	Crucible Stl 1g	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
79⅛	63	Crucible pf (5)	1	66½	66½	66½	Jul 22
9	5	Cub-Am S ¼e	2	6⅛	6	6	
82	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	1	82	82	82	
13⅛	8⅛	Cudahy Pack	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 24
18	13	Cuneo Pr 1½	1	18	18	18	Jul 22
⅛	⅛	Curtis Publish	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
18⅛	12	Curt' ppf1.30k	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅞	Curtiss-W (1)	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	18	Curtiss-WA 2e	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	Cutler-H .60e	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
		D—E					
3⅛	2⅞	Davega S .70g	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 17
17½	15½	Davega pf 1¼e	1	17½	17½	17½	Jul 9
11⅛	8⅛	Davis Ch .60e	1	9	9	9	
8⅛	4⅞	Decca Rec .60e	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 24
24⅛	18⅛	Deere & Co 2g	1	21	22	22	+ ⅛
29	25⅛	Deere pf 1.40	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	Jul 22
11⅛	9⅛	Deisel WG 1½	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jul 18
10⅛	7	Del & Hudson	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Del Lack&W	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Den&RioGW pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 23
18⅛	14⅛	Detroit Ed 1e	9	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
27⅛	18	Diam Mat ¾e	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Jul 22
38⅛	33⅛	Diam M pf 1½	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	Jul 23
[illegible]	7⅛	Diam T M ¼e	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 15
19⅛	15⅛	Dis C-S s2.22	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
80⅛	70	Dist C-S pf 5	1	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	Jul 22
[illegible]	7⅛	Dixie-Vort ¼e	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jul 22
22⅛	16⅛	Doehler D(1e)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jul 25
13⅛	11⅛	Dome M 1.30e	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
70⅛	51	Douglas Air 5g	1	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
124⅛	95	Dow Chem (3)	3	113⅛	112⅛	112⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	Dresser M ¾e	1	14	14	14	Jul 23
4⅛	2⅛	Dunhill Int	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
10	8	Duplan (.40e)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
144	102⅛	du Pont 2¼e	5	117	116⅞	116⅞	+ ⅛
126⅛	120	du P't pf 4½	1	124	124	124	
27⅛	22⅛	East Air Lines	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	East Roll Mill	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 23
141	108	Eastman (6a)	1	133	132	133	— ⅛
31½	26	Eaton Mfg 3	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
15	11⅛	Edis Br 1.20	1	13	13	13	Jul 13
1⅛	1⅛	El&M In .06e	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	El Auto 1¼e	8	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	Elec Boat ¼e	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jul 24
⅛	⅛	El Pow & Lt	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 24
32⅛	15	El P S6 pf .90k	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Jul 24
35⅛	17⅛	ElP7pf$1.05k	1	22	22	22	Jul 24
32⅛	2⅛	El Stor Bat 2	3	32	31⅛	32	+ ⅛
26⅛	19⅛	El Paso G 2.40	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
49	39⅛	Endi-John 3	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	Jul 23
3⅛	1⅛	Eng Pub Serv	1	2	2	2	Jul 16
66	40	Eng PS5$pf 5	1	46	46	46	—1½
73	46⅛	EPS5½pf5½k	1	4	46	46	—2
⅛	⅛	Equit Off Bldg	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 18
7⅛	4⅞	Erie RR (¼e)	3	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Erie RR ct¼e	55	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
44	32⅛	Erie RR pf A5	3	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Eureka V Cl	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 22
5⅛	4⅛	Evans Prod	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
26	20	Ex-Cello 2.60	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Jul 22
⅛	⅛	Exchange Buf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 28
		F					
37⅛	27⅞	Fairb Mor 2a	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	19	Fajardo Sug 2	2	21⅛	21	21	Jul 23
8⅛	6	Fed L&T 1	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 10
24½	20	Fed Min&S 2e	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Jul 23
10⅛	8	Fed Mog (1)	1	10	10	10	Jul 23
4⅛	3	Fed M T .20e	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 18
18⅛	11⅞	Fed D St 1.40	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jul 23
87	77	Fed DS pf 4¼	1	78	78	78	Jul 17
11	7⅞	Ferro Enam 1	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
41⅛	29⅛	Fid P F 1.60e	4	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Firestone ¾e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
99⅛	87½	Firestone pf 6	1	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	Jul 24
39½	29⅛	First NSt 2½	2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	Jul 25
11⅞	9⅛	Flintkote .40e	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
96⅛	86	Flintk pf 4½	1	87	87	87	Jul 3
20	15	Florence S 1e	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	18	Florsheim A 2	1	20	20	20	Jul 10
5⅛	3	Follansbee Stl	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 23
11⅛	9	Food Fair St 1	2	10	10	10	Jul 23
33	27⅛	Food Ma 1.40	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	Jul 24
12⅛	9⅛	Foster Wheeler	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 24
17⅛	16	Foster 6 1½	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jul 14
10⅛	5	Francisco Sug	1	6	6	6	
38⅛	27	Freeport S (2)	6	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
19	15½	Fruehauf 1.40	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+1⅛
		G					
2⅛	1⅛	Gabriel Co A	7	2	2	2	Jul 24
2⅛	1⅛	Gair Robt ¼g	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11	8⅞	Gair pf 1.20	1	10	10	10	Jul 13
3⅛	2⅛	Gar Wood	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 22
7⅛	6⅛	Gar Wd pf ⅛	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 23
10⅛	8½	Gaylord C ¼e	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jul 22
52½	51	Gaylord pf 2¾	1	51	51	51	M'y 6
5⅛	3⅛	Gen Am I ¼g	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 25
104	98	Gen Am I pf 6	3	101¼	101	101	Jul 15
46⅛	35⅛	Gen Am Tr 1e	4	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Gen Bak .20e	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Gen Bronze	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 24
3	2⅛	Gen Cable	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 23
9⅛	6⅞	Gen Cable A	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
90⅛	72	Gen C pf 3¼k	1	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	Jul 15
20	16⅛	Gen Cigar (1)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jul 15
28⅛	21⅛	Gen El 1.05e	32	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	23⅛	Gen Fds 1.30e	2	32	32	32	+ ⅛
116⅛	111⅛	Gen F pf 4½	5	116⅛	116	115	Jul 24
1⅛	⅛	Gen G & El A	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
83	64⅞	Gen Mills (4)	1	80	80	80	Jul 24
39⅛	30	Gen Motors 1e	72	38⅛	38	38	— ⅛
127⅞	122	Gen Mot pf(5)	1	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	Jul 24
3⅛	1⅛	Gen O Ad .20e	1	2	2	2	Jul 23
30	16	Gen O Ad A	1	16	16	16	
13⅛	10⅛	Gen Prec ¼e	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	4	Gen P lb	6	4	4	4	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Gen Pub Serv	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 22
12⅛	10⅛	Gen Ry S ½e	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Gen Real&Ut	9	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 24
28⅛	23	Gen R'I&U pf	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
19⅛	14⅛	Gen Reh .60e	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Jul 24
10	8⅛	Gen Shoe ¼e	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
20	13½	Gen Tel(1.60)	1	14	14	14	Jul 24
16⅛	11	Gen Time ½e	1	12	12	12	Jul 24
11⅛	7⅛	Gen T&R ½e	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4	3	Gillette (.15e)	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
53⅛	40½	Gillette pf (5)	3	54	54	54	+ ⅛
5⅛	4	Gimbel Bros	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 23
65⅛	50	Gimbel $6pf 6	2	53	53	53	+1⅛
15	12½	Glidden (.80e)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jul 23
4[illegible]	37⅛	Glid cv pf 2¼	6	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	Jul 20
⅛	⅛	Gobel (Adolf)	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 7
2⅛	1⅛	Goebel Br .20	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20⅛	13	Goodrich (2g)	8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
7[illegible]	55	Goodrich pf 5	1	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	+ ⅛
1[illegible]	10⅛	Goodyear T ¾e	7	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	60⅛	Goodyear pf 5	2	82	82	82	Jul 20
3⅛	1⅛	Goth Hosiery	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
1	⅛	Graham-Paige	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	
[illegible]	4⅛	Granby M .60e	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8	6	Grand Union	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅛	6	Gramer C.35g	1	7	7	7	Jul 23
31	22½	Grant (1.40a)	2	30	30	30	Jul 25
23	23	Grant pf (1)	1	23	23	23	Jul 24
17⅛	14⅛	Gt N I O ct 2g		17	17	17	
25⅛	19⅛	Gt Nor pf 1e	6	22½	21⅛	21⅛	
28⅛	22⅛	Gt West Sug 2	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Jul 24
33⅛	15	Green HL (2a)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	10⅛	Greyhound (1)	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
11⅛	10	Greyh'd pf .55	2	11	11	11	Jul 21
14⅛	9⅛	Grum Air 1½g	2	10	10	10	Jul 24
3⅞	1⅛	Guantan Sugar	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 23
4	2⅛	Gulf Mob&Oh	1	3	3	3	
29⅛	18	Gulf Mpf2⅛g	6	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
		H—I					
25	19⅛	Hack Wat 1½	1	21	21	21	Jul 21
12⅛	8⅛	Hall Print 2e	1	11½	11½	11½	Jul 23
10⅛	8	Hamil W .40e	3	8⅛	8½	8½	Jul 24
16⅛	12⅛	Harb-Wa ¾e	7	14	13½	13⅛	+ ⅛
4½	3½	Hat Corp ¼e	9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jul 15
1⅞	⅞	Hayes Mfg	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	5½	Hayes In 1¼e	9	8	7½	7½	Jul 1
93½	79⅛	Hazel Atlas 5	1	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	Jul 23
6⅛	4½	Hecker Prod	6	5	5	5	+ ⅛
58	48	Helme 3¼e	3	55	55	55	Jul 22
12⅛	10½	Hercules (1)	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
72	51	Herc Pw 1.10e	6	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
44	30⅛	Hershey C (3)	1	44	44	44	Jul 13
102⅛	79	Hersh cv pf 4a	1	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	Jul 22
13½	12⅛	Hinde&Da ¼e	2	13	13	13	Jul 3
14½	11	Hires 1.20e	6	14½	14½	14½	Jul 23
24	14⅛	Holland F (2)	2	23½	23½	23½	
6⅛	6	Hollander ¼e	1	6½	6½	6½	Jul 20
18⅛	13⅛	Holly Sug ¼e	9	15	14½	15	Jul 24
38⅛	22½	Homestake4½	5	35	34⅛	34⅛	
34⅛	27	Hou Her A 2½	1	34½	34½	34½	Jul 23
10⅛	8⅛	Hou Her B ¼e	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
44	30½	Household (4)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	Jul 24
105	96	Household pf 5	2	104½	104½	104½	Jul 22
3⅛	2⅛	Houston Oil	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 23
34⅛	25⅛	Howe Snd (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Jul 23
⅛	⅛	Hudson & Man	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4	[illegible]	Hudson&M pf	1	3	3	3	+ ½
21	16½	Hudson B (b2)	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	3½	Hudson Motor	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jul 23
1⅛	⅛	Hupp Motor	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
8	5⅛	Illinois Cent.	18	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
18⅛	13	Ill Cent pf	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Indian Refin	2	7	7	7	
16⅛	10⅛	Indp Pw 1.10e	4	11⅛	11	11	Jul 24
27	21	Indus Rayon 2	1	23	23	23	
130	74	Ing Rand 4½e	1	85	85	85	
74½	54	Inland Steel 4	4	63	62½	63	
12⅛	8⅛	Insp Con C ¼e	2	10½	10½	10½	
6⅛	5½	Insur ct (.20)	1	5½	5½	5½	Jul 24
23½	19⅛	Interchem 1.60	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Jul 24
10⅛	5⅛	Intercon R .40g	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 24
8	6⅛	Interlake ¼e	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
151½	109⅞	Int Bus Ma 6a	1	140	140	140	Jul 24
52	40	Int Harvest 2	17	48⅛	47⅞	48⅛	+ ⅛
166	147	Int Harv pf 7	1	164½	164½	164½	Jul 24
⅛	⅛	Int Hydro El A	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
12½	5½	Int Mer Marine	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅛	3½	Int Minerals	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
46	38	Int Min'ls 4pf	2	45	44½	45	—1
3	1⅞	Int M&Ch p pf	6	57½	57	57½	Apr 10
28⅛	24½	Int Mining ⅛g	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 22
28⅛	24½	Int Nick Can 2	7	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
135	126⅛	Int Nick pf(7)	1	133	133	133	Jul 20
15⅛	8⅛	Int Paper Co	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
60⅛	46½	Int Paper pf 5	4	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Int Ry Cen Am	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 22
48⅛	39	Int Salt (1e)	2	42	42	42	—2
32	26	Int Shoe 1.80	1	28	28	28	+ ⅛
39	26	Int Silver 2e	1	36	36	36	Jul 23
102	94	Int Silver pf 7	1	102	102	102	Jul 13
3	1⅛	Int Tel & Tel	19	2⅛	2½	2½	— ⅛
3⅛	2	Int T&T for ct	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Interst DS ¼e	5	7½	7½	7½	Jul 22
9	7⅛	Intertype ¼e	2	9	9	9	Jul 17
32⅛	24⅛	Island Cr C 1e	1	26	26	26	— ⅛
		J—K—L					
8	5⅛	Jarvis 1⅛g	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 24
3[illegible]	18⅛	Jewel Tea (1e)	2	24½	24⅛	24⅛	Jul 24
107⅛	85	Jewel T pf4¼	6	96½	96⅛	96½	
62½	50½	Johns-M 1¼e	2	57	56⅛	57	+ ⅛
24⅛	17½	Jones&L 1½e	6	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
64	54⅛	Jones&L pfA 5	2	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
79⅞	61	Jones&L pfB 5	1	69	69	69	
11	8	Jay Mfg (½e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jul 22
9⅛	5	Kalam S&F .60		5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Kan City Sou	4	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
22	16	Kan C So pf2g	2	21	20⅛	21	+ ⅛
11½	6	Kaufmann .40e	1	7	7	7	Jul 23
8½	7	Kayser (½e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jul 24
12⅞	10⅛	Kelt H A 1¼k	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
7⅛	4⅛	Kelsey H B ¼e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 24
37½	26⅛	Kennecott (1e)	7	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	Key S&W .70e	2	14	14	14	+ ½
29	24½	Kimberly-Cl 1	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	Jul 16
2⅞	1⅛	Kinney (GR)	1	2	2	2	Jul 22
22⅞	17	Kresge 1.20	7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Kresge Dep St	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 14
27	19½	Kress SH 1.60	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	22⅛	Kroger Groc 2	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Jul 23
14	11½	Lambert (1½)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
9⅞	8⅛	Lane Bryant 1a	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jul 22
23½	15½	Lee R&T1½ge	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	Leh P C 1¼e	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Lehigh V Coal	3	1	1	1	— ⅛
14⅛	8½	Lehigh V C pf	4	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
4	2⅛	Lehigh Val RR	6	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	+ ⅛
21⅛	17⅛	Lehman Co 1a	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
14	11⅞	Lehn&Fk .70e	2	13⅛	13½	13½	Jul 25
22	18	Lerner Strs (2)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
26½	20½	Lib-O-FG ½e	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
5⅛	4	Lib. McN .45e	9	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
33	20	Life Sav 1.60a	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Jul 23
73½	50½	Lig&Myers (3)	1	62	62	62	Jul 24
74½	50½	Lig&My B (3)	2	64⅛	64½	64⅛	+ ⅛
175	164½	Lig&My pf (7)	1	170½	170½	170½	Jul 22
19⅛	16⅛	Lily Tulip	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Jun 26
32⅞	22⅛	Lima Loco(1e)	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
34	25½	Link Belt (2)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
11	9⅛	Lion Oil Ref 1	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Jul 18
15⅛	11⅛	Liquid Carb 1a	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Jul 23
24½	14⅛	Lockheed A 2g	11	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
42⅞	37	Loew's Inc (2)	3	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
42½	31½	Lone Star (3)	6	35½	35⅛	35½	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Long Bell LbA	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
18⅛	15	Loose-Wil (1)	1	18	18	18	Jul 23
15⅛	11½	Lorillard ¼e	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
76½	58	Lou & Nash 2e	*1	62	62	62	+ ½
18⅛	11⅛	Lou G&ZA1½	2	14	13⅞	14	Jul 24
		M					
23⅛	15⅛	MacAnd 1½e	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jul 21
35⅛	28⅛	Mack Truck 1e	2	28½	28⅛	28½	
21½	17½	Macy (RHJ)(2)	1	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	10½	Mad Sq G ¼e	1	11	11	11	Jul 22
27⅛	20	Magma Cop 1e	2	22⅛	22	22	Jul 20
4⅛	2⅛	Manati Sugar	5	2½	2½	2½	Jul 25
6⅛	5	Mandel Br ¼e	1	5⅛	5½	5⅛	Jul 15
16⅛	11⅞	Manh Shirt 1	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Jul 21
1⅛	⅛	Maracaibo Oil	6	1	1	1	Jul 16
3½	2⅛	Mar Mid .10e	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 25
12⅛	8½	Marsh Fld .80	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	17⅛	Martin GL 3g	8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Martin-Parry	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 23
27½	22⅛	Masonite Co 1a	3	27	27	27	
24½	20	Master E 1.10e	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jul 17
29½	20	Math Alk ¾e	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
46½	31	May Dept St 3	2	39	39	39	— ⅛
1⅛	1⅛	Maytag Co	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 22
18	13½	Maytag pf (3)	1	14	14	14	Jul 23
10⅛	9	McCall 1.40	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 24
14	10	McCrory St 1	11	11	11	11	Jul 17
108⅛	100	McCrory pfww5	1	102	102	102	Jun 29
19⅛	14	McGraw Elec 2	3	19	19	19	Jul 23
8	6½	McGr H .30e	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 25
34⅛	28	McIntyre b2.22a	2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
12⅛	9⅛	McKess&R ½e	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
108⅛	101	McKes pf 5¼	2	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Jul 24
7⅛	5⅛	McLellan .40e	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 20
7⅛	6	Mead Corp ¼e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
72	62⅛	M'd pfBww5¾	1	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	Jul 18
32	21	Melville Sh(2)	1	24½	24½	24½	
5⅞	4½	Mengel Co ¼e	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 24
29½	21	Merch & M 1e	2	27	27	27	Jul 14
30½	24⅛	Mesabi Iro 2¼e	1	28	28	28	
7⅛	5	Miami Cop ¼e	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16	12½	Mid-Cont .40e	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	Midland Stl 1e	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jul 16
42⅛	35½	Minn-Hon (2a)	1	42	41½	42	+ ½
110⅛	107⅛	Min-H pfC 4¼	1	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	Jul 20
3½	1⅞	Minn-Moline	2	2	2	2	Jul 23
67	37½	Min-M pf3¼e	1	61½	61½	61½	Jul 23
12	8⅛	Mission C .85g	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
⅛	⅛	Mo-Kan-Texas	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	3	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
15	12⅛	Mohawk C (2)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
91	65	Monsanto (2)	3	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
105½	101½	Mont pf C st 4	4	104	104	104	M'y 12
31⅛	23½	Mont Ward ¼e	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	37	Morrell J (2)	1	37	37	37	
8⅛	6⅛	Motor Prod 1g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 24
12⅛	9⅛	Motor Whl .40e	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jul 23
25⅛	20⅛	Mueller Br 1e	1	24	24	24	Jul 24
3⅛	2⅛	Mullins Mfg B	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	Munsing 2¼g	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
69⅛	49	Murphy GC (4)	2	58	58	58	Jul 23
5⅛	4⅛	Murray Co ⅛g	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	30⅛	Myers Br (2e)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Jul 23
		N					
3⅛	1⅛	Nabco Liq Co	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Nash-Kelv ¼e	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
18	13⅛	Nat Acme 1¼e	2	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
4⅛	3	Nat Auto Fib	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 17
7⅛	5⅛	Nat Av pf .60	1	7	7	7	Jul 21
6⅛	6⅛	Nat Aviat ¼e	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
16	13	Nat Bis 1.10e	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
166⅛	140	Nat Bisc pf 7	1	163	163	163	Jul 24
15	12⅛	Nat B&S .45e	10	14	14	14	
5⅛	3⅛	Nat Can ¼g	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 24
17	12	Nat Cash Rg 1	3	17	17	17	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Nat Cyl G .80	1	8	7⅞	8	Jul 22
15⅛	12⅛	Nat Dairy .80	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
5⅛	4⅛	Nat Dept Strs	3	5⅛	5	5	Jul 24
9⅛	8⅛	Nat D S pf .60	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jul 22
23⅛	17⅛	Nat Dist (2)	5	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	
16⅛	14⅛	Nat E&S ¼e	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jul 23
4⅛	3⅛	Nat Gyps .40g	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Nat Lead ⅛	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
168	145	Nat Ld pf A 7	1	160⅛	160⅛	160⅛	Jul 16
17⅛	13⅛	Nat M&St¼e	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jul 22
35	29⅛	Nat Oil Pr ¼e	2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	Jul 23
3⅛	1⅛	Nat Pow & Lt	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
53⅛	43⅛	Nat Steel (3)	2	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	Nat Supply		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
63	45⅛	NSSpr pf2¼k	4	54⅛	54	54	—1
16⅛	[illegible]	Nat Sup $2pf	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 24
3⅛	2⅛	Nat Tea	1	3	3	3	
9⅛	6⅛	Natomas ½e	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	Nehi Corp .40e	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 24
14½	11	Neisner Br (1)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
35	28	Newberry 2.40	6	35	35	35	Jul 8
30⅛	22½	Newmont M¼e	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	Jul 25
11⅛	7⅛	Newport I .20e	2	6⅛	8	6⅛	
25⅛	17⅛	Newp N S 1e	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jul 24
109⅛	98⅛	Newp N S pf 5	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	Jul 18
32⅛	23⅞	NY Air 1¼e	9	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
10	6⅛	NY Cent RR	60	9⅛	8⅞	9	
17⅛	11⅛	NY Ch&St L	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
51	36	NY Ch&StL pf	13	42	41	41	— ⅛
15⅞	10⅛	NYC Omnib 2	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
6	4	NY Dock	26	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	NY Dock pf	4	14	13⅛	14	Jul 24
⅛	⅛	NY NH & H RR	11	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅛	NY NH & H pf	4	2	2	2	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	NY Ont&West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 20
30⅛	19	NY Ship 1½e	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
23⅛	15⅛	Noblitt-Sp 1e	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Jul 18
192	143	Norf&West 10	5	162½	162½	162½	— ½
14	9⅛	Nor Am Av 2g	4	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Jul 25
10⅛	6⅛	No Am Co .60f	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
52⅛	39	No Am 6 pf 3	1	46½	46½	46½	Jul 24
53	39	NoA 5¾pf2⅞k	5	45½	45½	45½	Jul 23
7	4⅛	Northern Pac	18	6	5⅞	6	
108½	100	Nor St P pf 5	1	106	106	106	Jul 21
11⅛	8	Northwest Airl	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Norwalk T & R	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 22
10⅛	8⅛	Norwich P .40e	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
		O—P					
8⅛	6⅛	Ohio Oil ¼e	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	17	Oliver Farm 1e	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Omnibus Corp	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Oppen Col ½e	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 24
13⅞	11⅛	Otis Elev .40e	4	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	Out M&M 1e	1	23	23	23	Jul 23
54	43⅛	Owens-I G (2)	3	51	51	51	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅛	Pac A Fish 1g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 16
16⅛	7	Pac Fin 1.20	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jul 22
20	15½	Pac G & E (2)	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
31	22⅛	Pac Lighting 3	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Jul 24
18⅛	13⅛	Pac Mills (1e)	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Pac Tin Cons	8	2	1⅞	2	
6⅛	5⅛	Pac West Oil	1	6	6	6	Jul 25
4⅛	1⅞	Packard(.10e)	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅛	11⅛	Pan Am Air 1g	27	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Pan A Pet ⅛g	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 18
1⅛	1	Panhandle .10e	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
30	20⅛	Paraffine (2)	1	28	28	28	Jul 24
16⅛	11⅛	Param Pict 1	29	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
120	100⅛	Param 1pf 6	4	117	117	117	—3
17	15	Park & Tilford	1	15	15	15	M'y 8
2⅛	1⅛	Park Utah .10g	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
29⅛	19⅛	Parke Dav 1e	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	Parker Rust 1	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Jul 21
1	⅛	Parmelee Trans	5	1	1	1	Jul 25
40⅛	13⅛	Patino M 1¼e	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
55⅛	44	Pen&Fd 1¼e	3	54	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
80⅛	56⅛	Penney JC 3	1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Penn Coal & C	3	2	2	2	Jul 9
2	1⅛	Penn-Dix Cem	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 21
44	32	Penn-Dpf1¼k	1	34	34	34	
16	11	Penn G Sand 1	1	14	14	14	Jul 22
24⅛	18⅛	Penn RR (1e)	45	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
23⅛	16⅛	Peoples G .65e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jul 24
46⅞	36	Peop GL&C 4	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Peoria & East	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 25
23⅛	15⅛	Pepsi-Cola ½e	17	22	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pere Marquette	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
27⅛	19⅛	Pet Milk (1)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jul 24
6	4	Petrol Co .20e	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
6	5	Pfeiffer Br (1)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
32⅛	22⅛	Phelps D 1.20e	16	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	28⅛	Phila 6pf (3)	2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	Jul 17
10⅛	7⅛	Philco Cp .35e	3	9	8⅛	8⅛	Jul 23
75	55⅛	Philip Mor 3a	3	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	— ⅛
107⅛	98	Phil M pf 4½	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	Jul 20
106	103	PhM4½pf4½	3	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Phillips-Jones	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 14
41⅛	30	Phillips Pet 2	4	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Phoenix Hos'y	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	Jul 10
18⅛	15⅛	Pillsbury (1a)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jul 23
13⅛	6⅛	Pitt & W Va	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 22
4⅛	3	Pittsburgh Coal	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
36⅛	26⅛	Pittsburgh pf	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
6⅛	5⅛	Pitt C&I ⅛g	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 22
9⅛	7⅛	Pitt Forg ½e	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	4	Pitt S&B ¼e	13	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
6⅛	4	Pitt Steel	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 18
2⅛	1	Pittston Co	7	2	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	Plym Oil .80	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
17	15⅛	Pond Crk 1e	1	17	17	17	Jul 10
5⅛	3⅛	Poor & Co B	4	4	4	4	
16⅛	9⅛	Postal Tel pf	15	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Pressed SC ¼e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	Pr S1pf .06¼e	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 21
29⅛	22⅛	PrSC2pf2¼k	7	24	24	24	Jul 21
52	42	Proctor&Gm 2	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Pub Sv NJ ¼e	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
111	79⅞	P S NJ 7pf(7)	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	Jul 24
99⅛	73⅛	P S NJ 6pf(6)	1	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	Jul 24
86⅛	62	P S NJ $5pf5	2	67	67	67	— ⅛
115	111⅛	P S El&Gpf 5	1	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	Jul 24
26⅛	20⅛	Pullman (1)	14	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
10	7	Pure Oil ¼g	15	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
101⅛	90⅛	Pure O 6pf(6)	1	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	Jul 23
91⅛	80⅛	Pure O 5pf(5)	1	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	Purity Bak ½e	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
		Q—R					
9⅞	8⅛	Quak S O ½e	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jul 21
3⅛	2⅛	Radio Cp .20e	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
55	46⅛	Radio pf 3½	1	55	54⅛	55	+ ⅛
88	88	Radio pf B (5)	4	88	88	88	Apr 25
3⅛	2	Radio-Keith-O	41	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	
46⅛	34⅛	Radio-K-O pf	1	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	+2⅛
17⅛	15⅛	Raybest-M ¼e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	Rayonier ½e	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jul 24
26⅛	23⅛	Rayonier pf(2)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	Jul 25
15⅛	11⅛	Reading Co(1)	5	13⅛	13	13	
27⅛	23⅛	Reading 1pf 2	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	20	Reading 2pf 2	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Jul 23
2⅛	1⅛	Real Silk Hos	3	2	2	2	Jul 25
7⅛	6⅛	Reliable St ⅛	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 13
12⅛	10⅛	Reliance (¾e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jul 9
9⅛	7⅛	Rem Rad .65e	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
65	55	Rem pfww 4½	1	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Rem Motors ct	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 18
19	13⅛	Repub St ¾e	23	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
86⅛	70⅛	Rep Stl pf A 6	1	72	72	72	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Rev Cop & Br	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Reynolds Met	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 24
4⅛	3⅛	Reyn Spr(⅛g)	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 24
27⅛	20	Reyn T B 1.40	2	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
9	6⅛	Richfield O ⅛g	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	Ritter Co (1)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Roan Ant .15e	1	4	4	4	Jul 23
19⅛	16	Ruberoid .30e	6	18⅛	18	18⅛	
10⅛	7	Ruetless (.60)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
⅛	⅛	Rutland RR pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 22
		S					
44	29⅛	Safeway St (3)	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	23	St Jos Ld (1e)	6	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	St L-San Fran	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 23
⅛	⅛	St L San Fr pf	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
19⅛	9⅛	Savage Arms 1e	5	12	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	Schenley (1g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
90⅛	78	Schen pf 5½	3	87	87	87	
36⅛	25⅛	Scott Pap 1.80	3	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Seaboard Air L	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 25
1	⅛	Seaboard AL pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 10
13⅛	10⅛	Seaboard O 1	2	12	12	12	Jul 20
3⅛	2	Simpson Corp	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
57	43⅛	Sears Roeb (3)	4	55⅛	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅞	Servel Inc (1)	6	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
10	8	Sharon Stl ⅛e	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7	4⅛	Sharp & D ¼e	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
61⅛	54⅛	Sharp&Dpf3½	1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Shattuck (.40)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 24
14⅛	10⅛	Shell U (.40e)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jul 24
4⅛	2⅛	Silver King	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	11⅛	Simmons (1¼g)	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Simms Petrol	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
26	20⅛	Simonds S.80e	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Jul 23
28⅛	19⅛	Skelley O 1½e	3	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	16	Smith AO ¾e	2	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
13⅛	9	Smith & Cor'a	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jul 25
17	13⅛	Snider Pack 1e	1	14	14	14	Jul 16
8⅛	6⅛	Soc-Vac (½)	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Sou AG&P .10e	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 24
26⅛	17⅛	S P Rico 1¼e	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Jul 23
15⅛	14	So Gray L 1½	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅞	So Cal Ed 1¼e	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jul 24
12⅛	9⅛	So Nat Gas (1)	5	10	10	10	
13⅛	10	Southern Pac	130	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	12⅛	Southern Ry	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	23⅛	Southern Ry pf	12	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	34⅛	So Ry M&O 4	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Jul 10
2⅛	1⅛	Sparks-Withing	16	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Spear & Co	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 24
21⅛	17⅛	Spencer Kell 2	1	21	21	21	
31⅛	21⅛	Sperry Corp 2g	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
37	31⅛	Spicer Mfg 3e	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	Jul 24
4⅛	2⅛	Spiegel Inc	10	3	3	3	
38⅛	27⅞	Square D Co 1e	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
49⅛	40⅛	Squibb 1¼e	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	Jul 24
113	111⅛	Squibb pf (5)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	Apr 20
[illegible]	2⅛	Stand Brands	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
110	89⅛	Stand B pf 4½	2	95	95	95	Jul 22
⅛	⅛	Stand Gas&El	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅛	⅛	Stand Gas $4pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 25
11⅛	5⅛	Std G $6 pr pf	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 17
[illegible]	6	Std G $7 pr pf	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 17
22⅛	18	Std O Cal .70e	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
27⅛	20	Std Oil Ind(1)	3	25	24⅞	24⅞	
42⅛	30½	Stand O NJ 1e	8	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	[illegible]	Std O Oh 1½e	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	Jul 24
34⅛	[illegible]	Starrett (1e)	1	24	24	24	
57	42	Sterl Pr 3.00	6	54	54	54	
6⅛	5⅛	Stewart-W ¼e	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Stokeley Bros	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 22
5⅛	4	Stone&W .60g	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Studebaker Co	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
53⅛	43	Sun Oil (1)	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	Jul 24
5⅛	3⅛	Sunshine ¼e	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅛	11	Superheater(1)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 25
1⅛	1	Superior O .05g	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	Superior Steel	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 23
22	17⅛	Sutherl'd 1.20	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	Sweets Co Am	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 20
25	20⅛	Swift Co 1.20e	2	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	Swift Int'l 2a	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Sym-Gld .35e	1	4	4	4	Jul 24
		T—U					
5	4	Talcott Inc .40	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Telautog .10g	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 24
9⅛	7⅛	Tenn Corp ⅛e	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Texas&Pac Ry	29	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+1⅛
39⅛	30	Texas Co (2)	16	36	36	36	
3	2	Texas GP .10e	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
38⅞	28	Texas G Sul 2	7	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	5	Tex PC&O .40	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Tex P L T .10g	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6	Thatcher Mfg	2	6⅛	6	6	Jul 23
42	38⅛	Ther cv pf 3.60	1	39	39	39	Jul 24
3	2⅛	The Fair	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 17
4⅛	3⅛	Thermoid .10e	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	2⅛	Third Av Tran	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 22
6⅛	5⅛	Thomp JR .15e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 22
27⅛	17⅛	Thomp Pr ¼e	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Jul 23
1⅛	⅛	Thompson-Star	9	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 24
12	8⅛	Thompson-S pf	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 24
10⅛	8	Tide W A .60e	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
95⅛	85	Tide W pf 4½		91	90	91	Jul 24
34⅛	22	Timk-Det 2e	2	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	Jul 23
43⅛	31⅛	Timken R B 1e	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	Jul 24
4⅛	4	Transamer(½)	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅛	8⅛	Trans&West A	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Truman-W 1e	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jul 15
1⅛	⅛	Tri-Cont Corp	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 24
7	5⅛	Truax-Tr .57e	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	11	Truscon Steel	1	11	11	11	Jun 29
11⅛	7⅛	Twen C-F ¼e	18	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	19⅛	Twen C pf 1½	9	24	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Twin City R T	9	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Twin Cch ¼g	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 25
39⅞	28⅞	Underwood 1e	7	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
[illegible]	7⅞	Union B&P ¼e	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
74⅛	58	Union Cb 2¼e	16	67⅛	66⅛	67⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	10	Union O C (1)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
77⅛	63⅛	Union Pac (6)	3	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	Jul 25
81⅛	74⅛	Union Pac pf 4	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	75⅛	— ⅛
30	22⅛	Union TC .90e	2	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	United Air L	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
36⅛	23⅛	United Airc 1e	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
104⅛	89	Unit Air pf (5)	1	94	94	94	Jul 25
15	9⅛	Unit Bisc ¼e	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jul 25
46	37	United Carb 3		45⅛	45	45⅛	Jul 23
20	16	Un-C-F (1.20)	1	18	18	18	Jul 20
⅛	⅛	United Corp	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Unit Cp pf 3k	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	United Drug	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3	1⅛	Unit Dyewood	2	3	3	3	Jul 24
5	3⅛	Unit Elec Coal	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	Jul 23
35	25⅛	Unit E&F 1¼e	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Jul 24
72⅛	48⅛	United Fruit 4	1	54	54	54	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Unit G I ¼e	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
106⅛	93⅛	Unit Gas pf 5	1	100	100	100	Jul 23
15⅛	11⅛	Unit M&M 1a	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3	Un Pap'bd ¼e	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	US&For Sec	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 24
11⅛	6⅛	US Freight	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 22
54⅛	40⅛	US Gypsum (2)	3	52	51⅞	52	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	US Hoffman M	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 22
34⅛	24⅛	US Ind Al 1a	3	29	29	29	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	US Leather	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅛	7	US Leather A	3	13⅛	13	13	
114	99	US L p 17¼k	2	108	107	108	Jul 10
26⅞	22	US Pipe&F 2	1	26	26	26	Jul 24
30	26⅛	US Play Cd 2a	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	Jun 11
24⅛	20	US Plywd 1.20	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	Jul 22
1	⅛	US Real&Imp	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	US Rubber	13	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
84⅛	[illegible]	US Rubber 1pf	2	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	
51⅛	37⅛	US Smelt (3e)	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	Jul 23
71	58	US Smel pf 3½	1	64	64	64	Jul 20
55⅛	44⅛	US Steel (2e)	24	48⅛	47⅞	48⅛	+ ⅛
119⅛	107⅛	US Steel pf 7	1	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	US Tob (.62e)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
1	⅛	United Stockyd	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅛	⅛	Unit Stores A	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 24
44	34⅛	Unit Strs pf 7e	1	40	40	40	Jul 21
14⅛	12	Univ-Cycl .55e	2	12	12	12	Jul 14
		V—W					
⅛	⅛	Vadsco Sales	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 24
11⅛	7⅛	Van Norm ¼e	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jul 23
24⅛	19	Van Raalte 1e	2	23	23	23	Jul 15
20⅛	14⅛	Vanadium ¼e	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
41⅞	30	Vick-Chem 2a	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Jul 25
25⅛	18⅛	Vic Ch W .55e	1	22	22	22	Jul 18
2⅛	1	Va-Caro Chem	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
37	22⅛	Va-C Ch 6pf 1g	9	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
31⅛	24	Virgin Ry 2½	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	26	Vir Ry pf 1½	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	Jul 24
10⅛	6⅛	Vultee Air ¼e	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 24
25	16⅛	Vultee pf 1¼	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jul 24
30⅛	21⅛	Wabash pf 4½e	14	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	Waldorf Sys 1	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 15
18⅛	16	Walgreen 1.60	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
102	97⅛	Walg pf ww 4½	1	100	100	100	Jul 17
36	31⅛	Walker(H)(b4)	2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	Jul 24
15⅛	13⅛	Walker pf (b1)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	Walworth .20e	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 24
3⅛	2⅛	Ward Baking A	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Ward Baking B	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 25
22⅛	16	Ward Baking pf	1	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Warner Br Pic	35	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Warren Bros	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 24
39⅛	25	Warren Fdy 2a	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	Jul 23
19	13⅛	Wash G L 1½	1	15	15	15	Jul 24
13⅛	12	Waukesha M 1	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 17
16⅛	11⅛	Wayne Pump 2	2	16	16	16	Jul 23
3	1⅛	Webster Eisen	3	3	3	3	Jul 22
20⅛	15	Wesson O ¾e	3	17	17	17	Jul 23
70	59⅛	Wesson pf (4)	1	66	66	66	Jul 20
8⅛	8⅛	West In Sug 2	3	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	
18	12⅛	W Va P&P 1e	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jul 16
104⅛	99⅛	W VaP&P pf 6	1	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	Jun 9
16⅛	12⅛	West Auto (2)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jul 23
3⅛	2	West Maryland	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	West Mary 2pf	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 14
⅛	⅛	West Pac pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 24
47⅛	23⅛	West Un T 2e	3	26	25⅞	25⅞	
19⅛	13⅞	West A Br ¼e	3	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	
81⅛	63⅛	West E&M 2e	5	68⅛	67⅛	68⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	23	Weston E I 1e	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	Jul 17
31⅛	22	West Chl .70e	3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	Jul 15
27⅛	19⅛	Wheel Stl 1e	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jul 23
15	12⅛	WhiteDen .60	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 21
15⅛	12	White Mot ⅛g	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3	White Rk .10g	22	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	White Sew M	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 24
53	40	White S pf ⅛k	1	40	40	40	M'y 6
22⅛	15⅛	White cv pf 2	1	18	18	18	Jul 18
2⅛	1⅛	Wilcox Oil	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
1⅛	1⅛	Willys-Overl'd	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Willys-Ov pf	1	6	6	6	
6⅛	3⅛	Wilson & Co	17	4	4	4	— ⅛
73⅛	56	Wilson&Cpf 3k	1	60	60	60	—1⅛
24	18⅛	Woodw'd ⅛e	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jul 23
29	21⅛	Woolw'th 1.60	8	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	Worth P & M	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Jul 23
57⅛	44	Wor cv pf 4½k	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
54	42⅛	Wor pr pf 4½k	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	Jul 22
62	39	Wrigley (3a)	1	50	50	50	— ⅛
		Y—Z					
20	15⅛	Yale & T .60	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	Yel Tr&C (1)	6	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	5	Young S&W 1g	2	6	6	6	Jul 23
37⅛	28⅛	Young S&T 2e	2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
84	78	Yng S&T $5⅛e	1	80	80	80	Jul 8
12⅛	7	Youngst S ¼e	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Zenith Rad 1e	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Zonite Pr .15e	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 24

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Steel Held Ample For Higgins Firm

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two members of a House Investigating Committee said they had received evidence contradicting the contention of the Maritime Commission that a steel shortage made it advisable to cancel the contract of the Andrew J. Higgins Company of New Orleans for the construction of a shipyard and 200 new vessels.

"The evidence tends to establish the fact that at the time of the cancellation of the Higgins contract there was and there had been sufficient steel for the construction of the entire shipbuilding program," they said.

Lengthy Testimony

They were Representatives Frank Boykin (D-Alabama) and Francis Culkin (R-New York). Their findings, they said were concurred in by two other members of their House merchant marine subcommittee, Representatives Richard Welch (R-California) and Henry Jackson (D-Washington). The report was issued after receiving lengthy testimony by Dr. Mordecai Ezekial, economist of the War Production Board.

Earlier in the day, Chairman Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission, told the committee flatly that "absolutely no outside influence" affected the commission's decision to cancel the Higgins contract, and reiterated that a lack of steel was the cause.

His statement was in reply to testimony by L. E. Detweiler, assistant to the president of the Higgins company, that high government officials who still retain peacetime connections with steel and shipbuilding corporations "influenced" the cancellation.

The Boykin-Culkin report attributed the reported steel shortage to "faulty inventory control," meaning, they explained, that excessive quantities of steel had been allocated to some yards at the expense of others.

"It now appears," they said, "that the old standard yards, some of them subsidiaries of the old steel trust, had inventories way out of proportion to their normal needs. If this steel had been properly allocated and distributed, there would have been sufficient steel for the entire shipbuilding program in the United States, both naval and maritime vessels, including those at the Higgins Yards."

Sufficient Steel

Mr. Boykin said there were reports that the steel on hand in some yards was sufficient to supply the needs of those yards for six months in advance, while normally such yards are supplied for a two month future period only.

In connection with the reference to "old, standard yards," Andrew J. Higgins, the head of the Higgins corporation, has charged that the cancellation was brought about by shipbuilders who feared post-war competition from his mass-production yard.

He asked for an opportunity to cross-examine Admiral Land and his staff, and said he would appear before the Senate defense investigating committee.

He had not, he said, given up hope of having his contract reinstated.

New Rio Grande Reorganization Plan Is Issued

WASHINGTON (AP) — A new plan of reorganization for the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, intended to meet objections to prior reorganization plans, was issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Under the new plan the Denver & Salt Lake Western Railroad would be consolidated with the Denver & Rio Grande Western only in the event the holders of at least 90 per cent of the Denver & Salt Lake income bonds voluntarily accept an extension of the maturity date of the bonds, and a modification of interest on the bond to provide for 3 per cent fixed interest and 1 per cent prior contingent interest.

The commission's original plan, and a supplemental report to it, provided for the consolidation without any interest reduction on the Denver & Salt Lake Bonds.

Under the new plan, on the basis of a consolidation of all the affiliated companies, including the Salt Lake, the reorganized company would have a total capitalization of $145,521,612, compared with $243,659,679 prior to reorganization.

Furniture Business Declared in Slump

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—With price freezings, over-stocked dealers' floor space, fears of inventory control and war uncertainties regarded as contributing factors, the furniture industry was reported by Seidman and Seidman, industrial accountants, as "in the midst of a precipitous slump," in contrast with recent indications of a buoyant trend.

New orders booked in June were 44 per cent lower than those of May and 35 per cent below June a year ago, the report stated, registering the sharpest decline experienced by the industry in nearly five years. The July exhibition markets were "uniformly and decidedly disappointing."

Employment in the industry dropped one per cent during May, with pay rolls 7 per cent below a year ago. Plant operating time, however, was maintained, with comparative pay roll values 10 per cent higher than those of June, 1941.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Retail Trade Dull; Volume Below 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported that summer dullness further depressed retail trade during the past week, with the exception of clearance and seasonal merchandise.

Activity was generally lighter, the mercantile agency said, although stores recently inaugurating night openings reported an encouraging increase in attendance.

"While neighborhood stores, grocers and city department stores showed increases over last year, suburban shops, hardware and appliance dealers generally reported a drop in sales," the report said. "Merchants in smaller cities as a rule had much better comparisons than those in large metropolitan centers."

For the nation as a whole, dollar volume was down 3 to 6 per cent from 1941. Only the South and Southwest had increases, ranging from 3 to 8 per cent. Decreases in other areas were New England 2 to 5 per cent. East 4 to 7, Middle West 3 to 8, Northwest 5 to 10 and Pacific Coast 4 to 9.

Stores tempered their wholesale buying in the light of slower business, the survey showed. Bookings were found generally under those of a year ago.

G. M. Six Months War Deliveries Hit $628,439,152

DETROIT (AP)—General Motors Corporation reported that its plants in the United States and Canada have delivered $628,439,152 worth of war materials in the first six months of this year.

Of the total, $370,959,781 worth was produced in the second quarter of this year. Deliveries in the first half of 1941 totaled $131,800,082.

A summary of monthly production since the United States entered the war shows that June deliveries almost doubled those of January this year. The January total was $78,048,424; June deliveries were $141,601,064, up $22,268,948 from the preceding month.

The report showed that during the week ended July 5, total General Motors hourly rated factory employment in the United States was 213,488, an increase of 17,666 over the week ended June 6. The average number of salaried and hourly rated employees on the company's pay roll in the United States was 262,787 during the month of June.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—More than 15,000 "produce more for victory" suggestions have been submitted by war workers of General Motors in the first two months of operation of the Corporation's Suggestion Plan to Increase War Production, B. D. Kunkle, vice-president in charge of manufacturing, announced.

Mr. Kunkle's report covers the period April 1 to May 31, 1942. As of the latter date more than 10,000 suggestions had been passed on by award committees, while an additional 5,000 were still under consideration. Thousands more have poured in since at an accelerated rate.

In the two months covered by the report war bonds and stamps with a total face value in excess of $40,000 were awarded to General Motors men and women in 53 plants. Awards actually made totaled 1,155, while 120 additional suggestions were approved for awards.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	2¾s 60-60	110.15	110.15	110.15

New York City Bond

Sales		High	Low	2:00
5	3s 80	102¾	102¾	102¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
6	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	84	83½	83½
8	Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	73¼	72¾	72¾
6	Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	56¼	56¼	56¼
6	Alleghany Inc 5s 50	45¼	45¼	45¼
1	Allied Strs 4½s 51	103	103	103
2	AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¾	102¾	102¾
7	Am Int 5½s 49	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Am T&T 3½s 66	107½	107¼	107¼
1	Am T&T 3¼s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
13	Am T&T 3s 56	107¾	107½	107½
49	Am Tob 3s 62	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Am W W & E 6s '75	90	90	90
1	Ann Arbor 4s '95	63	63	63
3	Arm Del 4s '57	105½	105¼	105¼
3	Arm Del 4s '55	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	AT&SF 4s '95	110¼	110¼	110¼
5	AT&SF 4s '1995-95	102	102	102
12	AT&SF 4s 1995SS	102	101	101
1	AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	111¼	111¼	111¼
1	AT&SF 4½s 'CA '62	111½	111½	111½
1	Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	104	104	104
11	A C Line 1st 4s '52	77½	77⅜	77½
9	A C Line clt 4s '52	67	67	67
3	A C Line 4½s '64	61¾	61	61¾
3	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	33½	33¼	33½
1	B&O 1st mtg '48 st	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
7	B&O '95 st A	26¾	26¾	26¾
6	B&O 2000 st D	26¼	26¼	26¼
2	B&O '96 st F	26¾	26¾	26¾
16	B&O cv '60 st	21¼	21	21
5	B&O 4s '48	55K	55¾	55¾
5	B&O S W '50 st	36⅝	36¼	36⅝
1	B&O T C 4s '59	45	45	45
11	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	106⅛	106	106⅛
6	Beth Stl 3½s '52	103	103	103
1	Can Nat Ry 5s 70	111	111	111
1	Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107½	107¼	107½
4	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	111¾	111¼	111¼
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1	Can Pac 5s 44	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2	Can Pac 5s 54	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
26	Can Pac 4½s 46	97	96½	96½
1	Can Pac 4½s 60	86	86	86
10	Can Pac 4s perp	69½	69½	69½
15	Can Pac 5s 60	52½	52¼	52½
11	Cen Pac 5s 60	74	73¾	74
22	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	74	73¾	74
3	Cen RR NJ 5s87Reg	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
2	Cen RR NJ 4s 87	16¾	16¾	16¾
1	Centain-td 5½s 48	91	91	91
42	Chi&Alton 3s 49	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1	CB&Q rfg 5 71A	71	71	71
4	CB&Q gen 4s 58	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
5	Chi&E Ill inc 97	25	25	25
3	ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞
22	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	13	12¾	13
26	CMSPP aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
64	CM&SP 4½s 89C	38¾	38½	38½
41	CM&SP 4½s 89E	37¼	37¼	37¼
5	CM&SP 3½s 89B	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
31	Chi&NW 6½s 36	38	37⅞	38
19	Chi&NW 4¾s 87	38	38	38
3	Chi & NW 4s 87	27¼	27¼	27¼
67	CRI&P 4½ 52A	15	14⅝	15
10	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
43	CRI&P 4s 88	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜
142	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝
2	Ch&W Ind 4s 52	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
20	Childs Co 5s 43	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
23	CCC&StL 4½s 77	44⅝	44¼	44⅝
1	ClevUn Term 5s 73	64½	64½	64½
3	Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
10	Col&So 4½s 80	21½	21⅛	21½
2	Columbia G 5s 52Ap	93¾	93⅜	93⅜
2	Columbia G 5s 52May	93	93	93
1	Columbia G 5s 1961	90¼	90¼	90¼
2	Con Edis 3½s 58	106¾	106¾	106¾
10	Con2Oil cv 3½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	CubaNoRy 5½s 42rct	28¼	28	28
1	Cuba RR 5s 52	34½	34½	34½
2	Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	55¾	55½	55½
23	D&RG 4s 36	18¼	18	18¼
25	D&RG West 5s 55	2⅛	2	2
1	D&RG West 5s 78	16¼	16¼	16¼
2	Det Ed 4s 65	111	111	111
4	Dow Chem 3¼s 50	103	103	103
3	Duquesne Lt 3½s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
57	Erie 4½s 2015	49¾	49½	49¾
2	Erie 4s 95	90¼	90⅛	90¼
5	Erie Ohio 3¼s 71	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
4	Firestone T&R 3s 61	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
18	Fla E Cst 5s 74	33	32¾	33
3	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
5	Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	14⅝	14½	14⅝
5	Gt Nor 5s 73	90	90	90
1	Gt Nor 4½s 77E	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
5	Gt Nor 4s 46G	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1	Gt Nor 4s 46	93	93	93
2	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
33	Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	88	87½	87½
1	Housatonic 5s 37	88	88	88
11	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	39¾	39½	39½
9	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
2	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	15	15	15
1	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	Ill Cen 4s '52	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
1	Ill Cen 4s '53	43	43	43
3	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	45⅜	45⅛	45⅛
12	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	43	42¾	43
1	Ill Cen 5s '55	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
12	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛
30	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	44⅜	44	44
1	Inland Stl 3s '61	103¼	103¼	103¼
4	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	38	38	38
1	Int Paper 6s '55	105	105	105
3	Int T&T 4½s '52	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝
2	Int T&T 5s '55	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
73	KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	47⅜	45⅞	44⅞
37	KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	46	46	46
1	K C South 3s '50	60¼	60¼	60¼
3	Kresge Found 3s '50	100	100	100
9	Lac Gas 5½s '53	84	83½	84
5	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	84	84	84
3	Lac Gas 5s '45	78	77⅛	77⅛
7	L S & M 3½s '97	90	90	90
7	Leh & N Y 4s '45	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st H	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	38⅛	38	38
11	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	33	32	33
2	Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
1	Liggett & M 7s 44	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
2	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
3	Lou&N 4½s 2003	91⅝	91⅛	91⅝
1	Maine Cen 4½s 60	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
10	Mich Con Gas 4s 65	107	107	107
4	MillSparta&NW 4s 47	27	27	27
41	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13⅝	13	13⅛
26	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	35	35	35
5	M-K-Tex Aj 5s 67	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
6	M-K-T 4½s 78	30⅛	30	30⅛
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	35¼	35¼	35¼
3	Mo Pac 5s 65A	30½	30⅛	30½
56	Mo Pac 5s 77F	30⅛	30	30⅛
17	Mo Pac 5s 80H	29⅝	29	29⅝
26	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30¼	30	30¼
10	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1	MonWPaPubSv 6s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
9	Mor&Essex 4½s 55	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝
10	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38⅝	38	38
4	Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3	Nat Distill 3½s 49	102	102	102
5	Natl Steel 3s 65	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5	N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5	NO Tex&M 5s 54B	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
97	NYC rfg 5s 2013	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
23	NYC 4½s 2013 A	45⅛	44½	45⅛
12	NYC cn 4s 98	48⅛	48	48⅛
14	NYC cv 3½s 52	55	55	55
1	NYC&HR 3½s 97	70	70	70
1	NYC Lo Sh 3½s 98	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
8	NYC Chi&StL 4½s 78	59⅝	59	59⅝
6	NYC Ch & St L 3½s 47	89⅝	89	89
1	NY Dock Co 4s 51	61⅝	61¼	61⅝
36	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝
6	NYNH&H clt 6s 40	54	54	54
23	NYNH&H 4½s 67	39⅝	39	39⅝
5	NYNH&H 4s 47	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝
1	NYNH&H 4s 57	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
10	NYNH&H 3½s 47	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
10	NYNH&H 3½s 54	32	32	32
15	NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	32	31⅝	32
40	NY W&Bost 4½s 46	4¼	4	4¼
24	Nor Pac 6s 2047	62¼	62⅛	62¼
3	Nor Pac 5s 2047D	55	55	55
3	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝
10	Nor Pac 4s 97	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
10	Nor Pac 3s 2047	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
3	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
5	Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
5	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3	Pacif Cst 1st 5s 46	60	60	60
15	PG&E 3s 71	103	103	103
5	Pac G&E 3½s 66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2	Pac G&E 4s 64	113	113	113
5	Para Bway 3s 55 ct	62	62	62
25	Para Pict 4s 56	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5	Pen Co 4s 63	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	Port Ch&Det 4½s 77	106⅛	106	106
5	Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
5	Pen RR cn 4½s 60	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
3	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	103⅛	103	103
3	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88⅝	88	88
11	Pen RR gen 4½s 81	96⅝	96	96
6	Pen RR 4½s 84E	96	96	96
3	Pen RR 4s 63	110	110	110
5	Pen RR 4s 48 st	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
16	Pen RR 3¾s 70	89⅝	89	89
1	Pere Marq 5s 56	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
5	Pere Marq 4½s 80	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛
5	Phila Co 4½s 61	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5	Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9⅜	9¼	9¼
2	Philip Morris 3s 62	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	PCC&StL 5s 70B	105	105	105
6	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
2	Pressed Stl C 5s 51	87	87	87
5	Reading 4½s 97A	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
1	Rem Rand 3½s 56	101	101	101
10	Republic Steel 4½s 61	101⅛	101	101
1	Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	57	53	53
8	Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝
30	RI Ark&L 4½s 34	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝
40	St LSF 5s 50 B	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
5	StLSF 5s50 ct	14⅝	14	14⅝
287	St LSF 4½s 78	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝
61	StLSF 4½s 78ct st	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝
137	St LSF 4s 50 A	13⅝	13	13⅝
65	St LSF 4s 50A ct	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝
1	SA&A Pass 4s 43	100 11-32	100	100 11-32
32	Seab A L cn 6s 45	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1	Sea A L 4s 50 st	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
5	Shell Un 2½s 54	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
5	Simmons cv 4s 52	103⅝	103	103
3	So Bell T&T 3½s 62	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
6	So Bell T&T 3s 79	106	106	106
1	So Col Pow 6s 47	51⅛	50⅝	51
13	Sou Pac 4½s 81	51	50⅛	50⅝
3	So Pac 4½s 69	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
30	So Pac rfg 4s 45	66⅝	66	66⅝
4	So Pac&ol 4s 49	58⅝	58	58⅝
6	So Pac 3¾s 46	87	87	87
18	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝
1	So Pac SFTer 4s 50	83	83	83
7	South Ry gen 6s 56	90⅝	90	90⅝
6	South Ry cn 5s 94	82	82	82
7	South Ry gen 4s 56	62⅛	62	62⅛
8	So Ry 4s St.L 51	83	83	83
10	S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
2	Spok Int 4½s 2013A	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝
1	Studebaker cv 6s 45	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5	Superior Oil 3½s 56	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3	Tex Corp 3s 65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
13	Tex&Pac 5s 77B	61⅝	61	61⅝
5	Tex&Pac 5s 79C	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
8	Third Ave aj 5s 60	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛
3	Third Ave 4s 60	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
10	T St L & W 4s 50	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
1	Un El Mo 3¾s 71	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
2	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
5	Unit Drug 5s 53	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
3	Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	90	90	90
2	Utah P & L 5s 44	94	94	94
1	Va El & Pow 3½s 68	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1	Va&SW 1st 5s 2003	86	86	86
1	Wabash 4s 71	77⅝	77	77
3	Wabash 4s 81	38⅝	38	38⅝
120	Wabash 4½s 91	31	31	31
1	Walworth 4s 55	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
15	Warner Bros 6s 48	101⅝	101	101⅝
3	West Shore 4s 2361	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
1	West Va P&P 3s 54	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1	Westn Md 5½s 77A	96	96	96
13	Westn Md 4s 52	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
10	Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	31	31	31
6	Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	30⅝	30	30⅝
3	Western Un 5s 51	84	84	84
1	Western Un 4½s 50	83	83	83
15	Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
1	Wilson & Co 4s 55	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3	Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
7	Wis Cen 4s 49	45	45	45
41	Wis Cen 4s SS&D 36	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
21	Young S&T cv 4s 48	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3	Young S&T 3s 60	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝

Foreign Bonds

Sales		High	Low	2:00
1	Argentine 4½s 48	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1	Argentine 4½s 71	80	80	80
5	Australia 5s 55	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
2	Belgium 6½s 49	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2	Brazil 8s 41	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
3	Buen A 4¾s 77	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
4	Canada 3s 67	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
1	Canada 2½s 45	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
10	Chile Mt Bk 6½s57asd	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
12	Chile Mtg Bk 6s61asd	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
25	Chilean Mun 7s 60asd	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1	Colomb 6s 61 Jan	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
5	Colomb 3s 70	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
1	Copenhag 4½s 53	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
5	Cuba 4½s 77	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
1	Denmark 5½s 55	49	49	49
1	El Salvador 8s 48ct	12	12	12
6	Greek 6s 68 st pd	9	9	9
1	Peru 1st 6s 60	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
2	Rio de J 8s 46	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
3	Sao Paulo St 6s 50	20	20	20

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today 3,771,000; previous day 3,132,000; week ago 3,174,000; year ago 7,081,000; two years ago 3,191,000; Jan. 1 to date 1,307,230,300; year ago 1,304,108,375; two years ago 933,421,700.

Canada Facing Acute Grain Storage Lack

WINNIPEG (CP)—Grain terminals at many points in the west are nearing capacity as harvest approaches and, with visible stocks of grain totaling 418,000,000 bushels of all grains, Canada is faced with the most acute shortage problem in history, it was indicated in figures released by the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Stocks of all grains at the Lakehead are reported at 130,809,000 bushels, with the licensed capacity of elevators and annexes at 144,500,000 bushels, the board reported.

(A Fort William report said more than 5,000 cars of grain were standing in Lakehead yards and that fewer than 550 cars were moving east daily.)

Grain in storage in principal elevators in Canada was reported officially to be 373,105,000 bushels, not including stocks in transit in the Dominion and some 15,000,000 bushels stored in the United States. Canada has a total storage capacity of 601,191,319 bushels.

Grain sources said it was expected about 400,000,000 bushels would remain in Canadian elevators as a carryover by the end of July, leaving room for perhaps less than 200,000,000 bushels storage space to handle new crop grain.

How much of this crop, which has been forecast in grain circles at more than 1,000,000,000 bushels, would be available for delivery was not known. Producers are limited to 280,000,000 bushels of wheat for delivery. Much of western Canada's coarse grains may be used on the farms as feed.

Indications were that much of the crop might have to be stored on farms. A recent statement made in Ottawa by Trade Minister J. A. MacKinnon placed this figure at about 200,000,000 bushels.

Living Costs Rise 0.4 Per Cent During First Half of June

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Living costs advanced 0.4 per cent in large cities between June 2 and June 15, the Labor Department said, following a drop of 0.1 per cent in the two weeks immediately following establishment of the general price maximums.

Prices of unregulated goods and services advanced 1.2 per cent in the June 2-June 15 period while prices of controlled goods declined 0.1 per cent, the department said. Between May 15 and June 15, uncontrolled prices advanced 2.4 per cent, while controlled items declined 0.8 per cent. The most important advances listed have been in the prices of uncontrolled food.

The recent advance brought the Labor Department's cost of living index to 116.4 per cent of the 1935-1939 average, a net increase of 0.3 per cent between May 15 and June 15. Costs on June 15 were shown as 11.3 per cent higher than on June 15, 1941.

The cost of living on June 15 was somewhat lower than on March 15 in Norfolk, Birmingham, Mobile and Seattle, largely attributed to reductions of rent ordered by the Office of Price Administration. Costs in June were higher in Cleveland and Detroit than in March, but were lower than in May because of rent reductions. The only other cities surveyed which showed a decline between May and June were Chicago, Savannah and Houston, in which food prices were mostly stable or declined.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.78	1.95
Amerex Holding	13.375	13.875
American Business Shares	2.30	2.60
Axe Houghton Fund	9.16	9.85
Boston Fund	11.80	12.69
Broad Street Investing	18.23	19.71
Bullock Fund	10.22	11.20
Canadian Investment Fund	2.35	2.85
Century Shares Trust	22.34	23.91
Christiana Securities Co	1815.00	1865.00
Commodity Corp	9.23	10.10
Consolidated Investment Tr	26.75	28.50
Dividend Shares	.90	.99
Eaton&Howard Balanced Fd	14.95	15.89
Eaton&Howard Stock Fd	8.91	9.46
Equitable Invest Corp	20.32	21.91
Equity Corp $3 pf	14.75	15.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	12.88	13.86
Fund Investors Inc	13.81	15.13
General Capital	23.86	25.66
General Investors Trust	3.66	3.97
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.42	13.35
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.65	.72
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.98	1.08

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	....	20.46	S-1	....	21.22
B-2	....	23.50	S-2	....	10.09
B-3	....	15.45	S-3	....	7.91
B-4	....	7.93	S-4	....	2.60
K-1	....	13.15	K-2	....	11.06

	Bid	Asked
†Loomis Sales Mut Fd	71.10	71.10
†Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	29.00	29.00
Maryland Fund	3.35	3.90
Mass Invest Tr	15.10	16.24
Mass Inv 2d Fd	7.23	7.77
Mutual Invest	7.23	7.90
Nation Wide Voting	.90	1.00
New England Fund	9.32	10.05
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.625	15.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.29	.34
Putnam Fund	10.61	11.35
Quarterly Income Shares	4.30	5.00
Railway & Light Sec	3.375	7.00
*Railway & Light Sec pf	40.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	2.44	2.75
Scudder Stevens & Clark	72.96	74.42
Spencer Trask Fund	10.83	11.63
Stand Util Inc	.50	.11
State Street Invest	55.73	60.35
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.32	....
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.50	.67
Wellington Fund	12.17	13.43

Fixed and Unit Type

	Bid	Asked
Assoc Stand Oil	4.00	4.75
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	1.88	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.38	....
Diversified Tr C	2.65	....
Diversified Tr D	4.05	4.80
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.70	3.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.44	4.15
Nation Wide Sec	2.61	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.25	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.58	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.88	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.84	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.49	....
Super of Am Tr AA	1.77	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	10.50	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.04	....

Investment Banking

	Bid	Asked
Blair & Co	.25	.50
First Boston Corp	8.875	10.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Newmont Mining Corp.

NEW YORK, (AP)—The Newmont Mining Corporation, an investing and development company, reported the net worth of its corporation on June 30 was $39.68 per share compared with $42.78 per share on Dec. 31, 1941. The company had 1,063,383 shares outstanding.

Open New Pulp Mill

CHESTER, Pa.—Scott Paper Company in connection with Donohue Brothers, Ltd., has put into operation a groundwood pulp mill at Clermont, Province of Quebec, Canada. John Stadler of Montreal was the designing and construction engineer.

Otis Elevator Co.

NEW YORK, (AP)—Otis Elevator Co. reported for six months ended June 30 net income of $1,572,897, equal to 80 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $1,496,419, or 84 cents, in the 1941 period.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	122½	126½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	47¼	49¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	27½	28½
American Equitable (1)	16½	18½
American Insur Newark (½a)	12½	13½
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	41½	43½
American Reserve	8½	9½
American Surety (2½)	50	52
Automobile (1a)	33½	35½
Baltimore American (.20a)	6½	7½
Boston (16a)	580	595
Camden Fire (1)	18	19½
Carolina (1.30a)	24	26
City of New York	13½	15½
Connecticut General Life (1)	25½	27½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	31½	33½
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	113½	118½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	8½	10½
Franklin Fire (1a)	24½	26
General Reinsurance (2)	39½	41½
Georgia Home (1a)	20½	22½
Glens Falls (1.60)	38½	40½
Globe & Republic (½)	8½	9½
Globe & Rutgers	5½	7½
Great American Insur (1a)	23½	25½
Hanover (1.20)	23½	25½
Hartford Fire (2a)	83½	86½
Home Insurance (1.20a)	28½	30½
Homestead (1)	16½	11½
Knickerbocker (½)	7½	8½
Lincoln Fire	2	3½
Maryland Casualty	1½	2
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	57	60½
National Fire (2)	53½	56½
National Liberty (.20a)	6½	7½
New Amsterdam Casualty (.41½e)	20½	21½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	39½	41½
New York Fire (.80)	13½	14½
North River (1)	20½	22½
Northeast Insurance	3½	4½
Phoenix (3a)	83½	86½
Providence Washington (1)	29½	31½
Reput Insurance Texas (1.20)	20½	21½
Revere(P) Insurance(1.30a)	20½	22½
Rhode Island Insurance	4½	5½
St Paul Fire (8)	246	252
Springfield (4½a)	111	115
Standard Accident	50	53½
Sun Life (12)	190	210
Travelers (16)	383	403
United States Fid&Guar (1a)	25½	27½
United States Fire (2)	42	44
Westchester (1.20a)	29½	31½

a—Also extra or extras. e—Declared or paid so far this year. g—Paid last year.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Twin Cities Trans pf	$3.50	..	Aug. 21	Aug. 7

Reduced

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
National Battery	50c	..	Aug. 1	July 24

Regular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Acme Steel	75c	Q	Sep. 12	Aug. 14
Artloom Corp	10c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Bangor Can Nat	$1	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Cook Paint Var	20c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Eagle Picher Lead pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Kearney & Trecker	15c	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Nassau Co. Tr	$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Norristown-Penn Tr	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 28
Pub. Ser. Ind	25c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Red Arrow Freight pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 28
Un Wallpaper F.	10c	..	Aug. 21	Aug. 8
Do pr pf	$1.50	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 21

Current Business Statistics

July 27, 1942

	Latest Week		Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:				
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	Jul 18	§‡127.9	125.5	117.9
Production:				
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	Jul 18	1846	1793	1796
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	Jul 18	3713	3657	3676
Electric power, mil. kwh	Jul 18	3565	3429	3190
Steel, p. c. of capacity†	A'g 1	97.0	98.7	97.6
Distribution:				
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	Jul 18	857	855	899
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	Jul 18	93	102	88
Finance:				
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	Jul 22	3938	3594	3403
Bank clearings, 22 cities out. N. Y., bill. dol.	Jul 22	3331	3261	2970
Federal reserve banks:				
Fed. res. bank credit, total, mil. dol.	Jul 22	3196	3227	2248
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol	Jul 22	2300	2070	5181
Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks:				
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	Jul 15	6481	6456	5088
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	Jul 15	25822	25654	24260
Investments, mil. dol	Jul 15	22492	21765	18054
Interest rates:				
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. c.	Jul 24	½@⁹⁄₁₆	½@⁹⁄₁₆	½@⁹⁄₁₆
Call loan renewals, p. c.	Jul 24	1	1	1
Commercial paper, prime (4-6 mos.), p. c.	Jul 24	½@¾	½@¾	½@¾
Discount rate, N. Y., p. c.	Jul 24	1	1	1
Time loans (90-day), p. c.	Jul 24	1¼	1¼	1¼
Currency in circulation, mil. dol.	Jul 22	12346	12202	9634
Exchange rates: pound sterling, dol.‖	Jul 24	4.03⅝	4.04	4.04
Failures, commercial, number	Jul 16	107	159	193
Gold stock, mil. dol.	Jul 22	22745	22742	22604
Security markets:				
Bond averages, 20 rails, dol.‖	Jul 25	61.5	61.3	64.7
Bond yield, U. S. Govt., p. c. per an.¶	Jul 18	*2.00	*2.00	1.91
Stock averages, dol.‖	Jul 25	36.7	36.8	43.9
Stock sales, N. Y. S. E., thous. shares	Jul 25	1844	1695	4677
Prices, Wholesale:				
U. S. Dep't of Labor indexes:				
Combined (approx. 900 com.), 1926 = 100	Jul 18	§§98.3	§§98.5	88.3
Farm products, 1926 = 100	Jul 18	104.8	105.5	85.4
Foods, 1926 = 100	Jul 18	98.3	98.7	83.8
28 basic commodities, Aug., 1939 = 100	Jul 24	166.4	167.3	151.3
Controlled (20 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	Jul 24	161.9	x162.8	153.9
Uncontrolled (8 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	Jul 24	178.3	x179.0	144.8
Copper, elec., ingot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	Jul 24	.119	.119	.119
Cotton, middling, 1⁵⁄₁₆ staple, $ per lb.††	Jul 24	.191	.193	.167
Hides, cow, lt. nat. pack, Chi., $ p. lb**	Jul 24	.155	.155	.150
Steel scrap, hvy, melt., Chi., $ per ton**	Jul 24	18.750	18.750	18.750
Sugar, raw, 96° duty pd., N. Y., $ p. lb**	Jul 24	.037	.037	.036
Wheat, No. 2 H'd Win., Kan. C., $ p. bu.	Jul 24	1.066	1.044	1.000
Wool, top, spot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	Jul 24	‡‡1.245	‡‡1.255	‡‡1.255

*Daily average. †Data for 1942 based on est. capacity as of Dec. 31, 1941. ‡Federal Reserve Board index. ‖Free rate. ‖Compiled by Associated Press. ¶Average of yields on all outstanding partially tax-exempt U. S. Government bonds due or callable in over 12 years. **Price ceilings. ††Average of 10 spot markets. ‡‡Nominal. §§Preliminary. *On fewer issues. xRevised.

Promoted

Julius A. Berninghaus

General manager of sales of the Organic Chemicals Division of Monsanto Chemical Company, promoted to the position of general manager of the division, succeeding John W. Livingston, who resigned to become consulting engineer to the Rubber Reserve Company.

War Hits Hard At Pocketbooks Of U. S. Cities

CHICAGO (AP)—The war is hitting hard at the pocketbooks of two thirds of America's cities.

The International City Managers' Association said that a survey of 185 cities in 32 states showed that 62 per cent would spend more this year than in 1941, 30 per cent less and 8 per cent about the same.

"Most cities do not anticipate any new or increased sources of revenue except as the increase in population may boost the revenue from water and electric utilities," the association said.

The principal budget increases were for safety, health and sanitation activities, increased salaries and wages of employees and reserve funds for emergencies.

Among cities spending less this year, the association said, are Dallas, Tex., Knoxville, Tenn., Miami, Fla., Yonkers, N. Y., Bakersfield and Pasadena, Calif., Fort Collins, Colo., Coral Gables, Fla., Roanoke, Va., and Kenosha, Wis.

MoreEfficiency With Freight EnginesSought

WASHINGTON (AP) — Joseph B. Eastman, Defense Transportation Coordinator, expressed concern that a freight transportation shortage might be imminent due to a lack of locomotives.

At the same time, an Eastman aide, who declined to be quoted by name, said it might be necessary to transfer passenger locomotives to freight service, to cope with "the heaviest long-haul tonnage demands in history." He declined to speculate on whether this would result in rationing of train passenger seats.

Mr. Eastman said the ODT "is seeking to avert a motive power shortage by taking steps to increase the efficiency of locomotive operation," but added that whether the 18,000 serviceable freight engines "will be large enough to meet the motive power requirements of the near future is problematical."

ODT figures disclosed that America's 131 major rail systems hauled approximately 300,000,000,000 ton-miles of freight during the first six months of 1942. During the first four months of the year the haul was 188,000,000,000 ton-miles, compared with the former record of 141,000,000,000 in the first four months of 1929.

In the 1929 period the class I roads had 24,616 serviceable steam freight locomotives to do the job, while in the first one-third of 1942 a total of 17,893 freight engines took care of the new record haul. However, present-day locomotives are bigger, with greater tonnage-pull capacity.

That no motive power shortage has yet developed, Mr. Eastman attributed to: 1. The utility of truck transport in handling many types of short-haul freight; 2. Reduction in the number of local freight trains moving over short distances; 3. The effect of the ODT order fixing minimum weight limits for less-than-carload traffic, and 4. Increased efficiency of locomotive servicing.

Despite these steps, however, Mr. Eastman said "If a future bottleneck in motive power is to be avoided an even higher standard of locomotive efficiency must be developed."

Because of the prospective tight freight situation, the solid fuels co-ordination office again urged that consumers lay in next winter's coal supply as early as possible.

Jalopy Jaunts Out; Transportation Or Scrap Pile, WPB Alternatives

MILWAUKEE (AP) — Merrill Stubbs, chief of the automobile salvage section of the WPB conservation division, said that in war time a jalopy must either provide transportation or be scrapped.

He announced at the same time that the War Production Board, in collaboration with other agencies concerned, had adopted a policy for requisitioning old cars which are making no contribution to the nation's transportation needs.

In an address prepared for a convention of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, Mr. Stubbs appealed to every owner of an automobile which is not providing transportation to lose no time in turning it into scrap reclamation channels.

"In a war economy," he said. "All automobiles must be considered in one of two ways—as transportation or as scrap, to be sold at scrap prices."

Mr. Stubbs explained that under the requisition policy, where necessary, any old car or truck which remains in a condition of disrepair for 60 days, so that it cannot practically be repaired, may be requisitioned for scrap, except in instances in which good reasons are established for other action.

Decisions on whether cars will be requisitioned, he said, would be made by the graveyard section field force.

Mr. Stubbs reported that the WPB program had brought about the desired 60-day turnover of wrecks on hand in most of the nation's 22,000 automobile graveyards. Stocks of junked cars in wreckers' hands are consequently only 40 per cent of what they were 60 days ago.

He said a car's scrap value was "the price of its secondary metals, less handling and transportation costs, or about $7.50 to $15.00 per jalopy."

Broadcast Building Permits Canceled

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission has canceled construction permits for two television stations and four high-frequency broadcast stations because the construction involved the use of strategic materials.

At the same time, the commission dismissed applications for three new standard broadcast stations, and several applications for changes in existing facilities.

The television construction permits canceled were held by the National Broadcasting Company for stations in Washington and Philadelphia. The canceled high-frequency construction permits included:

National Broadcasting Company, Chicago; the Baltimore Radio Show, Baltimore; King-Trendle Broadcasting Corporation, Detroit and Grand Rapids, Mich.

The dismissed standard broadcast applications included the Jay-Hawker Broadcasting Company, Topeka, Kan.; the Gazette Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Fred Jones Broadcasting Company, Tulsa, Okla.

WPB Authorizes Output Of 'Off-Highway' Trucks

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Production Board has authorized the manufacture of up to 500 huge "off-the-highway" trucks this year, primarily to meet the needs of mining companies in this country, Canada and South America.

Output of such machines was halted May 31 by WPB to conserve critical materials. They are used particularly in mining, logging and building operations where only the most primitive roads are available.

Pere Marquette Ry.

CLEVELAND (AP) — Pere Marquette Railway reported June net income of $296,674 from a gross of $3,618,503, compared with net of $335,773 on a gross of $3,383,923 in June, 1941.

Owens-Illinois Reports Increase in Net to $3.42

NEW YORK (AP) — Owens-Illinois Glass Co. reported for 12 months ended June 30 net profit of $9,090,274, equal to $3.42 a share on the common stock. This compared with $7,640,538, or $2.87 a share, in the preceding 12 months.

Directors announced the retirement of $2,000,000 of outstanding 2¾ per cent debentures, reducing the total to $6,000,000.

A dividend of 50 cents a share was ordered, payable August 15 to stock of record July 30. The same amount was paid three months ago.

Bank Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	13½	14½
Bank of New York (14)	277	287
Bankers Trust (1.40)	35½	37½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	64½	68½
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	69½	71½
Chase National (1.40)	22½	24½
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	36½	38½
Commercial (8	145	153
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	10½	11½
Corn Exchange (Bk & T (2.40)	31	33
Empire Trust (3)	37½	40½
First National (80)	1075	1115
Guaranty Trust (12)	220½	225½
Irving Trust (.60)	9½	10½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	31½	33½
Manufac Trust pf (2)	52	54
National City (1)	22½	24½
New York Trust (3½)	62½	66½
Public (1½)	24½	26½
Title Guarantee & Trust	2½	3½

a—Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	1900	....
First National (2)	35	37
Merchants National (12)	265	300
‡New England Trust (30)	1400	....
National Rockland (2)	40	43
National Shawmut (1)	16½	18½
Pilgrim Trust (6)	175	185
Second National (4)	110	125
‡State Street Trust (8)	215	240
United States Trust (.50)	6½	7½
United States Trust pf (.80)	11½	12½
Webster & Atlas (2)	42	46

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	30½	32
Continental Illinois (4)	64½	68½
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	[illegible]	[illegible]

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Ainsworth (1⅛g)	5	5	5
300	Aero Assoc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Air Way El Ap	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	Alum Co Am (1e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	Alum Co Am pf (6)	103	102	103
10	Am Book (1½e)	20½	20½	20½
150	Am Cyanamid (.30e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Am Cynam B (.60e)	26	26	26
100	Am Fork&Hoe (1⅛d)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
800	Am Gas&El (1.60a)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
100	Am Laund Mch (1.60e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Am Light & T (1.20)	11	11	11
100	Am Superpow 1 pf	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
100	Am Thread pf (½)	3	3	3
100	Am Thread pf (½)	3	3	3
20	Appal El Pow pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Ark Nat Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Ark Nat Gas A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Ark N Gas pf	8	8	8
7700	Asso G & E A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Atl Cst Fish	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Atl Cst L Co (1½d)	27½	27½	27½
200	Atlas Corp war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Atlas Ply (1½e)	12⅛	12	12
200	Axton-Fish A	20	20	20
400	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	28	28	28
300	Baldwin Loco war	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Barlum Sta Sil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Beech Airc	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Berk&Gay Furn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Blckfords (1)	9	9	9
100	Blckfords pf (3½)	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
100	Bliss (EW)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
400	Bras TrL&P (1.60g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
200	Brewst Aero (.25g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Buck Hills (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Carrier Corp	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Catalin Am (½g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	Cessna Airc (1e)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
10	Colum G&E pf (5)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
300	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	50	50	50
10	Con G&E Bal pfC(4)	101	101	101
40	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	60	60	60
100	Cooper Bessem (½d)	5	5	5
100	Creole Pet (½e)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1000	Croft Brewing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	Crown Drug pf (1⅜k)	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
100	Crystal Oil Ref	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
800	Darby Pet (½e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Durham Hos A (3)	22	22	22
100	Eagle Pich Ld (.20e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	East G&F 6pf (3½k)	21⅛	21	21⅛
25	East Mall Iron (.30)	19	19	19
25	East Sta pf B	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
75	East Sug As vf (3½k)	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
400	El Bond&Sh	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
300	Emerson Elec (.15e)	5	5	5
20	Emp Dis El pf (6½k)	72	72	72
20	Emp G&F 6% pf	131	131	131
25	Empire Pow (2?)	22	22	22
200	Equity Corp	7-32	7-32	7-32
200	Fairchild Av (½e)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
10	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
110	Gamewell (?)	103	103	103
3000	Glen Ald Coal (.60e)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
300	Goldfield Cons A (3e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	Gt Atl & P pvt (3e)	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
200	Gulf Sta Pow (?)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Hecla Min (½e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Holl C Gold (.60)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
150	Horn & Hard (2)	23	23	23
100	Humble Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Imp Oil Ltd (½)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Imp Oil Ltd reg (½)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Indiana P & L pf (?)	96	96	96
300	Indiana Pipe	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
200	Ins Co N Am (2½e)	63⅛	63	63
100	Int Indust (.60)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Int Petrol (1)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1000	Int Rubb By	7	7	7
100	Jacobs Mot	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
100	Jeannette Gla	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Kennedy's	6	6	6
100	Lakey Fdy	3	3	3
100	Lefcourt Rlty	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Le Tourneau	30	30	30
100	Lehigh C&N	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Lone Star Gas	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
10	Long Is L pf	16	16	16
100	Lynch Corp (2)	21	21	21
100	McWill Dredg (½e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
10	Mer-Ch&S pf A	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
100	Mesabi Iron	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Mich Bumper	3-16	3-16	3-16
100	Mid St P B vtc (.50e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Minn Min & M (.90e)	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
300	Monogram Pic	11-16	11-16	11-16
100	Murray (Wm) (.30e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Nat Bellas Hess	7-32	7-32	7-32
30	Nat P&L pf (6)	79	79	79
100	N J Zinc (1¼e)	50	50	50
100	Nineteen Hundred	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
30	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	90	90	90
100	Niag Hud Pow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Niag Shr Md	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Niles-Bem-P (½e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Nor Am L&Pow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Nor Sta Pw A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	29	29	29
100	Pantepec Oil Ven	4	4	4
100	Penn road	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
20	Pa P&L $7 pf (7	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
600	Pa Wat&Pow (4)	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
200	Pharis T & R (.15e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Phila El Pow pf (3)	31	31	31
200	Phoenix Sec	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Phoen Sec pf (3)	30	30	30
30	Pitts & Lake E (3e)	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
25	Pratt&Lam (½e)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
75	PugSP&L 5pf (3½k)	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
100	PugSP&L 6 pf	29	29	29
70	Quaker Oats (4)	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
200	RKO opt war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Reiter-Foster	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Rheeme Mfg (1)	11	11	11
100	Rio G V C vtc	3-32	3-32	3-32
400	Root Pet	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Ryan Aero (.15e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
700	Ryan Cons Pet (.10g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3300	Ryerson & Haynes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Schulte (DA)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Segal Lock & H	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Sel Ind (al ct) (3½)	43	43	43
50	Sel Ind pr (5½)	42	42	42
300	Shat-Denn (½g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	So Coast	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Southl Royal (.30e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Std Stl Sprg (1⅛g)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
50	Stetson (JB)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Tile Roof (.15e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Petrero Sugar	3⅛	3	3⅛
1000	Trans-Lux (.05g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Transwest Oil	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Tung-Sol Lo	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Unit Aire Pr (1)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
3100	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	Unit Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	Unit Gas pf (4½k)	113	113	113
100	Unit Gas&War	1-32	1-32	1-32
100	Unit Lt & P pf	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
250	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	60⅛	59	59
130	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	45	43⅛	45
21	US & I Ess pf (3½g)	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
300	U S Foil B	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	U S Graphite (.20e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	UnitWallPap (.10g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Utility Equit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Venezuel Pet	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	WestVaC&C (½e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Wichita R Oil	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛

Total stock sales today (estimated) 440,000 shares; yea rago 142,70.

Receipts of Raw Sugar At U. S. Ports Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Sugar trade reports were that receipts of raw sugar at United States Atlantic ports in the week ended July 18 totaled 88,441 tons compared with 97,408 the previous week.

Total stocks at Atlantic ports, including importers and trade inventories, were placed at 107,637 tons compared with 420,330 tons a year ago.

Raw sugar imports from Cuba from Jan. 1 to July 18 were estimated at 798,102 tons compared with 1,259,398 in the corresponding period of 1941. Hawaiian arrivals for the period were reported as 328,534 tons against 475,938 in the 1941 period.

U. S. Increases Estimate Of Spring Wheat Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department forecast probable spring wheat production in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana at 216,483,000 bushels. This is 13,406,000 bushels more than predicted on July 1.

In a mid-month report prepared to facilitate orderly movement of the crop, the department also forecast oats production in these states at 320,423,000 bushels—about 19,250,000 more than the July 1 estimate. Barley production was figured at 135,969,000 bushels, an increase of 12,000,000.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.19⅝	1.19	1.19	1.19⅝
Kansas City	1.12⅝	1.11⅝	1.12	1.12⅝
Winnipeg (Oct.	....	....	.90	.90
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.23⅛	1.22⅝	1.22⅝	1.23⅛
Minneapolis	1.16	1.15⅝	1.15⅝	1.16
Kansas City	1.15	1.14⅝	1.14⅝	1.15⅛
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.27⅛	1.26⅝	1.26⅝	1.27⅛
Minneapolis	1.21	1.20⅝	1.20⅝	1.21⅛
Kansas City	1.19	1.18⅝	1.18⅝	1.19⅛
Sept. Corn				
Chicago	.86⅝	.86	.86⅝	.86⅝
Kansas City	.87⅝	.87⅛	.87⅛	.87⅝
Dec. Corn				
Chicago	.93⅛	.92⅝	.93	.93⅝
Kansas City	.89⅝	.89⅛	.89⅛	.89⅝
Sept. Oats				
Chicago	.50⅛	.49⅝	.50⅛	.50
Minneapolis	.46⅝	.45⅝	.46	.45⅝
Winnipeg (Oct.)	.47⅛	.47⅛	.47⅛	.47⅛
Rye, Chicago				
Sept.	.69	.67⅝	.68⅛	.68⅝
Dec.	.72⅝	.71⅝	.72⅛	.72⅝
May	.77⅝	.77⅛	.77⅛	.77⅝

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	...	...	...	12.90	12.90
October	...	...	...	12.85	12.90
December	...	...	...	12.90	12.90

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	1.71⅛	1.72⅛	1.71⅛	1.71⅛	1.72
December	1.73⅛	1.74⅛	1.72⅝	1.73⅛	1.73⅛

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Grease					
October	..	..	..	100.1n	100.3
December	..	..	..	99.1n	99.5
March	..	..	..	98.1n	98.5
Tops					
October	135.4	135.5	135.4	135.5b	135.0
December	..	..	..	136.1b	136.0
March	136.5	136.5	136.5	136.8b	136.4
May	..	..	..	136.8b	136.5

n—Nominal. b—Bid. a—Asked.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	18.62	18.62	18.36	18.37	18.37
December	18.75	18.74	18.50	18.52	18.12
March	18.87	18.88	18.62	18.63	18.64
May	18.92	18.94	18.70	18.70	18.81
July	18.94	18.94	18.74	18.74	18.85
Sept 18.73					

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	..	..	..	6.65b	6.25
September	..	..	..	6.45b	6.35
October	..	..	..	6.50b	6.40
December	..	..	..	6.55b	6.57

b—Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	..	..	..	8.74b	8.78
December	..	..	..	8.90b	8.86

b—Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	40.00	40.10	39.95	40.00	40.00
*January	40.15	40.45	40.45	40.35	40.35

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†October	34.90	34.95	34.90	34.90	34.90
†November				34.90b	34.90
†December				34.90b	34.90

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November	2.76	2.80	2.76	2.80	2.77

b—Bid. a—Asked *B.s. †S.s.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flam. All prices at ... [illegible]

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Am P & Lt 6s 2016	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1	Appal El Pow 3½s 70	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	Appal Pow 6s 2024A	128	128	128
13	Ark P&L 5s 56	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
20	As Elec 4½s 53	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
1	As T&T 5½s 55 A	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
2	Bell T Can 5s 60 C	113	113	113
3	Boston Ed 2¾s '70A	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Broad Riv P 5s '54	102	102	102
1	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	100	100	100
2	Cin St Ry 5s 55 B	104	104	104
5	Cities Ser 5s '50	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
2	Cities Ser 5s '58	79	79	79
23	Cities Ser 5s '58	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
2	Cit S P & L 5½s '49	80	80	80
2	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
1	Commun P&L 5s '57	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2	Con GEL Ba 2¾s '76	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	79	78⅛	79
5	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	East G & F 4s 56 A	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
1	Elec P&L 5s 2030	78	78	78
1	Empire Dis E 5s 52	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
10	Fla P&L 5s 54	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
1	Gen Pub S 5s 53	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
6	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
1	Hygrade Fd 6s 49 A	61	61	61
13	Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	97	96⅛	97
3	Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	93	93	93
11	Ill Pow&L 5s 53 A	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3	Ind Svc 5s 63 A	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
2	Indianap P&L 3¼s 70	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
11	Intern Pow 5s 57	72⅛	72	72
3	Jacksony Gas 5s 42 st	38	38	38
2	JerCenP&L 3½s 65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5	Lake Sup DP 3½s 66A	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4	LouP&L 3½s 57	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2	Minn P&L 4½s 78	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
3	N Eng G&E 5s 48	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
3	N Eng G&E 5s 50	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
3	N Eng Pow 5s 48	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
1	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	109	109	109
20	Okla Nat Gas 3¾s 55	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1	Pac P&L 5s 55	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
9	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Phila El P 5½s 72	114	114	114
1	Pub Sv Ind 4s 69A	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2	Pug SdP&L 4½s 50D	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
2	Safe Har W 4½s 79	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1	Shaw WaP 4½s 67A	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
5	So Cal Ed 3s 65	102⅛	102	102⅛
2	So Cal Gas 3¼s 70	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
1	Stand G&E 6s 51	59	59	59
1	Stand P&L 6s 57	59	59	59
3	Stand G&E 6s 66	59⅛	59	59⅛
4	Stand G&E 6s 57	59	59	59
3	Tex P&L 5s 56	108	108	108
3	Tide Wat P 5s 79A	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
11	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	77	76⅛	76⅛
2	Unit El NJ 4s 49	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
2	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛

Foreign Bonds

Sales		High	Low	2:00
1	Cauca Val 7s 48	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛

Total bond sales today (estimated) 325,000; year ago 621,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Boston Stocks

July 27

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	82½	82	82	83
2.00	Bos Edison	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	21⅛
3.00	Bos Elevated	37	36⅛	36⅛	36
	Bos & Me pr pf	6	6	6	6
3.25d	N E Tel & Tel	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
3.37½d	Unit Shoe M	60⅛	60	60	60⅛
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43
	Venez Hold	1	1	1	1

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit for the quarter ended June 30 was $114,111, equal to 20 cents a share, compared with $269,307 or 41 cents a share in the corresponding 1941 quarter. Net for the first quarter this year was set at $312,162 or 52 cents a share.

N. Y. Central Shows Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Central Railroad reported for the six months ended June 30 net income of $16,618,907, equal to $2.58 a share on the capital stock. This compared with $11,536,369 or $1.94 a share in the first half of 1941. June net income was $5,365,182 against $2,871,388 in the same month last year.

U. S. Pipe & Foundry

NEW YORK (AP)—U. S. Pipe & Foundry Co. reported for the six months ended June 30 estimated net profit of $1,393,573 after provision of $2,434,900 for federal income and excess profits taxes. The profit in the first half was equal to $1.73 a share. In the first half ... [illegible]

Summer Students At Roosevelt Home Plan War Council

CAMPOBELLO, N. B., July 27 (AP)—Plans for a model college war council drawn up by students at the International Student Service Summer Training Institute at President Roosevelt's summer home on Campobello Island have been approved by Mrs. Roosevelt, the Institute announced July 25.

"I was very much interested to find that these 27 students representing 26 different colleges had compiled the results of their campus experiences into a modern war council," the Institute quoted Mrs. Roosevelt as saying during a visit July 23 and 24. "The plans outlined are well worth consideration by the nation's college students, faculty, and community war councils."

The suggested program divides defense activities on the campus among eight major committees: salvage, information, war courses curriculum, service to servicemen, protection, recruitment, war relief, and stamp and bond sales.

The council would be organized under direct student control, but in close co-operation with the college administration and Community War Council.

The Institute, which meets annually at the Roosevelt estate, is composed of 27 student campus leaders from all parts of the United States. This year's five-week session follows the theme, "A democratic strategy for war and peace."

San Quentin Inmates Fighting Forest Fires

SAN QUENTIN, Calif., July 25 (AP)—Convicts who had not been outside San Quentin Prison in 20 years were among 100 prisoners dispatched yesterday to fight brush and timber fires on the coast range hill west of Coalinga.

The men will be paid 45 cents an hour under a plan worked out by the State Board of Prison Directors and the State Forestry Division. The plan was instituted to alleviate the shortage of trained civilian fire fighters.

Officials said some lifers and long-term prisoners, who cherished the privilege of working outside, formed committees to help guard all convict workers, knowing that any escapes might put an end to the program.

Most Waacs Volunteer For Foreign Service

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—Ninety per cent of the Waacs want overseas service.

That was the conclusion of Army men after the first 700 members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps had been interviewed and classified according to their capabilities ad experience. The WAAC train school opened July 20.

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, WAAC Director, said recently, "There is no limitation on where these girls may be sent."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion, 65c a line for three insertions within seven days, 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

FURS

SILVER FOXES Magnificent pair of genuine Silver Foxes ($150 Value) Bargain at PAIR $75. Shipped on approval anywhere. MILLER FUR CO., 166 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Catalogue Free.

PHOTOSTATIC COPIES

Mail BIRTH CERTIFICATE or IMPORTANT LETTER and 1 dollar. 3 photographic copies and original returned postpaid at once. BERTSCH BLUEPRINT SHOP, 7 So. 11th, Richmond, Ind.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—$50; insulated brick house, redecorated; 5 rooms and garage, sun parlor. Lasell 4040.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON, MASS.—Bus. woman will share 2-rm. furnished apt. Reasonable. Com. 4361. References. 104 Hemenway St., Suite 12.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BRIGHTON, MASS.—4-room lower corner apt., 2-family house; all improvements, heated, continuous hot water; adults; refs. required. Sta. 6290.

COUNTRY BOARD

HOMEOQUAGA FARM, Ouaga Lake, Deposit, N. Y.—Modern con., home cooking, ideal beds; fresh veg., plenty of milk; rates $3.75 to $4.75 daily, $22 to $27 weekly.

POCONO MTS. — Attractive farm; modern; fine meals; tennis, swimming; $18 to $21 weekly; also cottages to rent. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

THE GATEWAY—BELLPORT, L. I. Invites Christian Scientists for study or recreation; beautiful country; swimming pool, private beach, 30-acre farm; home-cooked meals; ballroom, recreation rooms; golf course near by; 56 miles from New York via L. I. R. R.; low week-end rates. Write or telephone for reservations.

REAL ESTATE

WEST ORANGE, N. J.—Owner unable to occupy new home built to order, offers for sale below cost; 6 rooms, sun parlor, gas heat, insulated; ever. convenience; price $8,000; rental $65.00. For inspection see PETERS, 318 Stuyvesant Ave., Lyndhurst, Ru. 2-3668.

For Other Real Estate Advertisements CONSULT THE Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS in The Christian Science Monitor

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

SO. HARPSWELL, ME.—Week or month, comfortable, 5-rm cottages; electricity, fireplace, good water. Rates $12-$15 per week. W. A. RICHARDSON.

PAYING GUESTS

CRAIGMOUNT-in-the-CATSKILLS—For rest and study, Christian Scientists preferred. Address Mrs. Charlotte Craigen, Woodstock, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms near Beacon St.; semi-private baths; private family; reception rm. Lon. 4373.

N. Y. C., 310 W. 112th St. (8-A)—Pleasant, comfortable, cool room; home atmosphere; meals optional; single-double; reasonable UN 4-6239.

N. Y. C., 537 W. 121st St.—Five-room apt., Columbia section; 3 schools near by; many free lectures. CA. 8-4093.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Summer resort; ocean front; attractive rooms; small apartments weekly; sun deck. MIR-A-MAR, 839 4th St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. — Comfortable room, cross ventilation; conveniently located for transportation; near 60th St. Church. Tel. Hilltop 779.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Delightful, homelike room for 2 young ladies in 16th Street apartment; twin beds, semi-private bath; good transportation. MI-6567.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Single front room in cultured home; garage; man preferred. 1333 Farragut St., N. W. GE-7728.

SUMMER HOMES

NANTUCKET SOUND—No blackout. Unusual shore house for August, reduced rental; 8 rooms, all conveniences; private beach, pines and dunes. P. O. Box 341, Dennisport, Mass., or Tel. Evenings, Boston, COM. 3170.

HELP WANTED—MEN

BOOKKEEPER-STENOG., preferably with auto exp. Call H. A. STEEVES at SOMerset 3671 for interview; (Somerville, Mass.)

MAN wanted as companion for young man, active in sports. Apply A. BYRNE, 33 Orange Avenue, Fair Haven, N. J.

MECHANIC

Specialty bag-making company needs a man with vision as assistant who can lend himself to experimental work and make adjustments on his own initiative. Experience in this line not as essential as ability to think for himself. Steady work as an adjuster and excellent opportunity for quick promotion for the right person. Please give qualifications in detail. Write Box W-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MONTREAL, Que.—Experienced hairdresser wanted immediately. Steady position. Apply 5419 Verdun Ave., or telephone YO. 4043, or after 7 p. m., call TO. 6593.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, varied office experience, seeks opportunity to serve; knowledge shorthand, income taxes. Box F-68, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN—A. B., Public School teaching experience, desires business position. Write Box M-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

AUDITION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Soloist. Write clerk, Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 1330 L Street, N. W. Attn. Music Committee.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BOSTON—Successful well-equipped beauty shop for sale; very reasonable; owner entering service. See SUPT., 236 Huntington Ave.

DOGS FOR SALE

ENGLISH BULLDOG PUPS—Registered Sire Champ. Sir Victor, $35 up. VANCE, 214 Rutherford Ave., Charlestown, 2140 (Mass.).

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT INC., 3 Bromfield St. LIB. 2817

SHOES

CROSSETT SHOE STORE Little Building Arcade, Boston. CORRECT FITTING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

WANTED TO BUY

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 119 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4688.

CASH! FOR WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-1969

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 3142, 8 to 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lumber and Millwork by EISINGER WI. 6900 BETHESDA, MD. DISPLAY ROOMS, 6840 WIS. AVE.

Fred C. Hays & Co., Inc. FINE ARTS Picture Framing Pictures—Greeting Cards 1237 G Street, N. W. National 3269

DELLA'S DELICACY SHOP Special Cakes and T Sandwiches for Special Occasions 6700 Wisconsin Avenue Bethesda-Chevy Chase, Md., or 1666 East West Highway, Silver Spring, Md.

Head's of Connecticut Avenue "Leading Coiffeur Stylists" Permanent Waves Our Specialty 1623 Connecticut Ave., Decatur 5811-12 6844-A Wisconsin Ave., Oliver 1216-17

THE ORIENT 東園 CHINESE AND AMERICAN RESTAURANT "Eat in Air-cooled comfort" 3715 Wisconsin Avenue Michigan 8687

PLUYM'S Ladies' Tailor and Furrier SUMMER PRICES Remodeling, Repairing and Relining on Coats, Suits, and Furs. 1736 Conn. Avenue N. W. NO 6622

Maine

AUBURN

Insurance for every purpose Miller Insurance Agency 51 Court Street Tel. 1020 E. A. BAIRD, Mgr.

Mechanic's Savings Bank Safety Deposit Boxes 2.50 per year plus tax 79 Main Street Auburn, Maine

MAINE

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-6694, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY COAL WOOD FUEL OILS 11 Central Street Dial 6473

Distinctive Gowns for Every Occasion Vanity Fair and Kickernick Underwear Barbizon Garments Smith's Specialty Shop Hats Hosiery Smart Accessories 41 Hammond Street—Opposite City Hall

BOYD & NOYES, INC. Jewelers and Diamond Merchants Sterling by TOWLE 25 Hammond St. Dial 2-0183

Phone 6422 JONES Seafood Market, Inc. Free Delivery Service 49 Pickering Square

FLINT & ROSS, Inc. Architectural Engineers Johns-Manville Home Insulation Johns-Manville Asphalt Tile Floors 86 CENTRAL STREET DIAL 7833

LEWISTON

HOLLYWOOD BEAUTY SALON Distinctive coiffures created by individualized shaping and waving. 363 Main Street Telephone 406

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-8296. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc. 190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me. STORAGE DAY—WEEK—MONTH Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel Telephone 23658

PARKING SERVICE SCOTT'S INCORPORATED 130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me. Day or Weekly Parking Next to Chamber of Commerce We Carry Sun Oil Products

Bathing Suit Headquarters for All the Family. Men, women, misses, boys, and girls will find us ready to serve them with the right bathing suits for fun on the beach and fun in the water. Also ready with all the accessories that add to your pleasure. Mail orders filled. Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co. Portland, Maine

CARTER BRO'S CO. PORTLAND, MAINE DIAMONDS WATCHES SILVER Wedding gifts emphasizing in design, quality and beauty, our leadership as jewelry merchants.

SNAPSHOTS FOR THE BOYS IN UNIFORM . . . should be clear and sparkling, of the best possible quality—the kind which our laboratories produce. Send us your films for processing. BICKNELL Photo Service 15 PREBLE STREET, PORTLAND, MAINE

It pays to buy FASHION PARK CLOTHES HARMON & NEWCOMB

WALTER ENEMARK Co. Painters and Decorators 984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-5794

J. A. Merrill & Co. Jewelers Portland, Me. Victory - Service Star Pins Patriotic Jewelry Identification Bracelets J. A. MERRILL & CO.

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal' New England Coke Fuel Oils Household Fuel Corp. 51 MAIN STREET Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY Real Estate Rentals — Insurance 9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 9 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 9 to 6 p. m. Saturday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Personalize School Linens, Bedding, Clothing and other belongings with Cash's Woven Names HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG INSURANCE of All Kinds 2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE? The Eastman & Merrill Agency Stewart Nelson 40 North Main Street Phone 1906 Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS MILK PASTEURIZED CREAM Concord Dairy Company PHONE 1020

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On! WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING Order Your Fuel Now for Winter James K. Horne Tel. 933 56 Summer Street

BERNARD'S MILLINERY CO. for the Very Latest Designs Visit our stores at Portsmouth, Rochester and Dover, New Hampshire. Telephone 1157-R

LACONIA

O'SHEA'S LACONIA N.H. DEPARTMENT STORE

Oscar A. Lougee Co. Laconia's Leading DRY GOODS STORE Everything in Yard Goods Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

When in the Lake Region visit LOUGEE-ROBINSON Co. Northern New England's Great Furniture Store We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps 457 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5043 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

When You Think of INSURANCE Why Not Think of Robert S. Perkins Co. 1178 Elm Street Telephone 5772

Photo Supplies Picture Framing Developing and Enlarging Expertly Done A. H. WOODMAN CO. 88 MANCHESTER STREET

COKE • COAL • WOOD • OIL PHONE 452 or 453 Also Farming Machinery and Supplies W. E. DUNBAR SONS 30 Hanover Street 132 Massabesic Street

DYER and CHIPMAN DRUGGISTS The Store you will enjoy trading in. Soda Fountain, Candy, Magazines, Toilet Articles 797 ELM STREET

Your Dollars Get More at Sears Easy Payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc. SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO. 603 Elm Street Phone 2081

AT YOUR SERVICE Diamond Gas and Oil Co. MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS Phone 6880

CRAFTSMAN Press Incorporated We are equipped to do all jobs, large or small. Let us print your stationery, too. 157 PINE STREET

ADVANCED FUR SALE Preview Showing of 1943 Styles at Guaranteed Savings PARISEAU'S, Inc. Budget Terms Arranged

D. H. McCLARTY Plumbing and Heating Oil Burners Serviced and for Sale All work expertly done 141 Myrtle Street

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

KIRSCH STEEL VENETIAN BLINDS Available Until Aug. 30 They will no longer be available after that date. MANCHESTER PAINT & WALLPAPER CO. 1136 ELM STREET

GATE CITY CLEANSING CO. Clean Clothes Add Smartness to Your Appearance 107 Hanover St. Tel. 4693

Mae Fogg Shoppe Permanent Waving a Specialty All Branches of Beauty Work Telephone 1140-W 1008 Elm Street Work Guaranteed

ELLIOTT FUEL CO. MOVING and TRUCKING Now open at our new location 85 South Main Street Phone 7580-W

SMART HANDBAGS in Fine Leather and Fabrics Smart Styles — All Colors 1.19—1.98 and up JAMES W. HILL CO.

Kimball's Flowers The Joy of Flowers is Yours by merely calling 4530-W Charles V. Kimball and Son 42 Harrison St., cor. Pine St.

NASHUA

AVARD'S Lad and Dad Store Summer Odds and Ends Sale 161 Main Street Tel. 64

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM Good Food for Hungry Folks SPECIAL PREPARED DINNERS REASONABLE PRICES 138 Main Street Tel. 272 On Route 3 to White Mts.

PORTSMOUTH

Portsmouth Ice & Coal Co. A complete line of Coal and Petroleum Products Prompt service. A trial order solicited. 94 Langdon St. Tel. Portsmouth 86

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

CHASE & CHASE Book and Stationery Store Books, Stationery, Pictures Framing Greeting Cards for All Occasions Card Engraving and Die Stamping 202 THAMES STREET TEL. 304

RITCHIE, Florist 87-89 BROADWAY Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association Flowers delivered to any part of United States or Canada CHARLES S. RITCHIE, Proprietor

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport Offices: 296 Thames St. and 28 Washington Sq.

William B. Scott & Co., Inc. Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers 8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1068

INNES NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE 20 Marlborough St. Tel. 1878 Office Supplies

PROVIDENCE

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THE ARCADE FLOWER SHOP Choice Flowers 85 Weybosset Street GA 0954

Crossword Quiz Answers

[illegible]

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc. High Grade Coal Range and Furnace Oil Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

FRANK MICHELBACH Fine Furniture Phone—Alex. 0405 RADIO REPAIR SERVICE 814-816 King Street

GAINES Variety Bedding Specializing in GOOD BEDDING and FURNITURE J. C. GAINES, Owner and Manager 1225 KING STREET ALEX. 3583

The Silhouette Shop GEORGE MASON HOTEL Washington and Prince Sts. Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

NEWPORT NEWS

Visit Our SUN SHOP First Floor NACHMAN'S Washington Avenue and 32nd Street

SHOE REPAIRING of the Better Kind Eisenman's Shoe Hospital 133 33rd St., Masonic Temple Building

NORFOLK

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QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices Willis' Granby Street, Corner Main

Modern Food Markets PENDER'S Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

RICHMOND

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD Florists 2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862 CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

West End Headquarters For Official BOY SCOUT SHOES BROOKS SHOE STORE 2922 West Cary Street

ROANOKE

Bibee's Super Market Finer Foods at Lower Prices 420 Luck Ave. S. W. Dial 3-0541

Clover MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM Clover Creamery Co., Inc. ROANOKE, VA.

Rutrough's, Inc. Fashions for Men Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg.

MEREDITH'S MARKET Carefully Selected Foods Delivery Service 108 Grandin Road Dial 2-3128

Deluxe Dry Cleaners Where Dry Cleaning and Dyeing is an Art Williamson Road, Roanoke, Va. DIAL 2-3133

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON

Bradshaw-Diehl Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111 Huntington's Modern Department Store

Every Purchase Counts Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co. HUNTINGTON'S Oldest and Largest Department Store 927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Princess Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery 911 THIRD AVENUE

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4280, 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Robinson's HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY STORE Summer hours 9 a. m.-5:30 p. m. Saturday, 9 a. m.-1 p. m. NOTE NEW PHONE NO. 7-0211

MORRIS Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd. LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc. 77 KING STREET EAST Directly Opposite Connaught Hotel

For Quality Fuels Call J. STODDART COAL CO. 219 Lottridge St. Tel. 4-3448

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRODUCERS MILK Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink Phone 2-4281

E. R. FISHER Ltd. 110-12 SPARKS STREET Men's and Boys' Wear Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

PARTICULAR PEOPLE EAT Home Science Bread made by WALKER'S BREAD Ltd. 201 Evelyn Street

The China and Gift Shoppe Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby McINTOSH & WATTS 245-247 Bank Street 2-4083 LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

P. F. HOWE Chartered Life Underwriter All Lines of Insurance Automobile, Fire, etc. Sun Life Bldg. Phones 2-9821, 8-4273

Mutual Press Ltd. Printers and Publishers A. B. BALFOUR, Manager 230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA MAUD E. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

The Evening Citizen Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

A. H. JARVIS "The Bookstore" 157 Bank Street 2-2146 "The Place to Buy Stationery" Children's Books all year round

ONTARIO

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lyndhurst 1862. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution Everyone's Friend Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations. Also Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk Powdered Buttermilk QUALITY—SERVICE We Aim to Be Worthy PLANTS LOCATED AT London Toronto Hamilton Windsor Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow North Bay Sudbury Caruga Cargill

HERE'S TRUE ECONOMY The hard-to-do-at-home sheets, pillow cases, tablecloths and spreads are ironed in this service, the balance of the bundle is returned damp. Here is extra value at a low price. Try Economy Service. LLOYDBROOK 2161 TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Always Ask for CANADA BREAD "The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning? PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171 Laundress & Drycleaning Service 292 Brunswick Avenue

Let us prove to you the excellence of Caulfield's "Badge of Merit" Irradiated Vitamin D Milk The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

16 STORES Woman's Bakery Ray Leake, Pres. Catering Dept. MI 0911

Callow Brothers STATIONERS PRINTERS OFFICE SUPPLIES Telephone Waverley 1856 Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

Ellen Bradley's Grill 7 ADELAIDE STREET E. (Near Yonge) Good Food—Well Cooked—Nicely Served

Dunfield's FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES Quality Furnishings for Men GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED 146 YONGE STREET Between Richmond and Temperance

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED Richer and Better Dairy Products City-Wide Service 250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

SEE NEXT PAGE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

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I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $.......... for .... year or .... months, beginning with the current issue.

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1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

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STREET and NUMBER..............................
CITY and STATE..............................
MC-3

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone WI 8842 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & Company Limited
Sherbrooke at Mountain MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
HENRY MORGAN & Co. Limited

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter Chocolate Drink Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES FRUITS, VEGETABLES

Cocomalt
Use the Phone—We Deliver

OGILVY'S LABEL is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Scott's
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information Burwood House, Caxton Street London S W 1 Tel Whitehall 9831
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W C 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests; comfortable, quiet. 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; remodelling speciality; own materials made up. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to The Royal French Laundry, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge.

MULTIGRAPHING

FACSIMILE typewritten letters at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 50 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3639.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17 Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE Quiet sunny rooms. Single or double. (Hot and cold). 136 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 4925.

POST WANTED

POST desired—Companion-secretary, exempt military service (male), Christian Scientist, traveller; public school; highest references; fond of animals. Box W-1681, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, Mrs. Hodgson, Sixty-Seven Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. and C., bed, bath, breakfast 7/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction sharing. LANgham 2679.

LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to let; moderate rents; quiet house, close Christian Science church. Tel. PAD. 6156. 60 York Street, W. 1.

European Local Classified
(Continued)

TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING

D. E. PATTEN—TYPEWRITING and DUPLICATING, General and Technical, Balance Sheets, etc. FACSIMILE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS. 357 Oxford Street, London, W. 1. MAYfair 5667.

WANTED

WANTED, UNFURNISHED small house, part house, flat, London or 50-mile radius. Gramolt, 7, The Oval, Guildford.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber LTD.
for SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

WOMEN'S PRINTING SOCIETY LIMITED
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
31-35, BRICK STREET, W. 1.
GROSVENOR 1942

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS And MAINTENANCE CO. (1925) Ltd.
10 PRINCES ST., S. W. 1
give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken
LIGHTING, POWER, INTERNAL PHONES INSTALLATIONS, ALTERATIONS REPAIRS

GREGG & CO. LTD.
RAZORS, SCISSORS KNIVES, TOOLS
Made in Sheffield
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3
3806 FLAXMAN

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (Highgate) Ltd. Highgate Village, N.6 MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would Like to Serve you too!

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
30 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1186

LONDON S. W.—Streatham

R. W. SMALE
Builder and Decorator
13, Thrale Road
Streatham, S. W. 16
Phone Streatham 5704

Eire

DUBLIN

for SPORTS GOODS *and* WEATHERWEAR
the place is
ELVERY'S
DUBLIN and CORK

Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's combined with most reliable values for Drapery.
Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN, Rathmines
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY

Buy Your Coal, Iron, Steel and Cement at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

Switzer's
Circulating Library
Worked in conjunction with "Times Book Club," London Subscription from 22/- per annum
SWITZER & CO., Ltd., Grafton Street Dublin

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

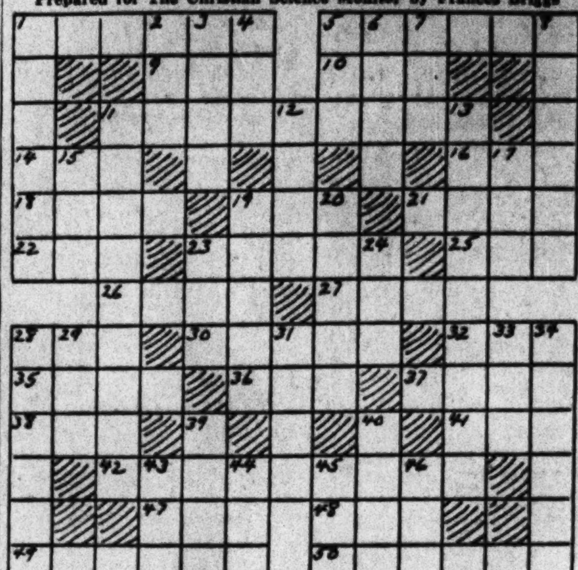
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What motion picture actor is hero of Thin Man films?
5—Jack Spratt's cat went to buy what when it was dear?
9—Sawfish is what?
10—Who went in search of Red Cross Knight?
11—Who is betrothed to Hermia but finally weds Helena in "Midsummer Night's Dream"?
14—Who was author of "The Purloined Letter?
16—Pronoun.
18—Lavish.
19—What Mother Goose creature had a crumpled horn?
21—What is a fairylike or elflike creature?
22—Et cetera (abbr.).
23—What was middle name of 14 Across?
25—What is shifted in thimblerig?
26—What is Giovanna's singing voice in "Rigoletto"?
27—What is a parge?
28—What is brightest star in various constellations?
30—What is Miss Barrymore's first name?
32—Jack Spratt's cat had but one what?
35—What musical instrument did Orpheus play?
36—Pronoun.
37—What ship sailed from Iolcus to Colchis?
39—What is a native mineral?
41—Wynken, Blynken, and Nod sailed into a sea of what?
42—Who was the Attic Bee?
47—Instrumental duet.
48—Carnelian is birthstone for what month (abbr.)?
49—What is another name for the East?
50—What is largest city of Saskatchewan, Canada?

Down

1—Gelett Burgess wrote of cow of what color?
2—Before.
3—Who wrote "Dissertation on Roast Pig"?
4—What is any strong alkaline solution?
5—What is prickly envelope of a fruit?
6—Single thing.
7—What Greek letter is equivalent to English "t"?
8—Where is Sevastopol?
11—Who was founder of modern rationalistic philosophy?
12—A bowel is what?
13—A collie is useful to whom (pl.)?
15—Not in.
17—Where did Finn MacCool live (abbr.)?
19—What might be bought by the bolt?
20—What is a thin crisp cake or biscuit?
23—Devoured.
24—Nothing.
28—Which of Fates spun the thread of life?
29—Pronoun.
31—What do you call a person distinguished for valor?
33—To grow old.
34—Who is Cedric's ward in "Ivanhoe"?
38—What is past tense of "spin"?
40—What is color of lazulite?
43—What is a poem suited to be set to music?
44—Torrid.
45—Vehicle.
46—What might be candled to detect staleness (sing.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

LIFE IS not so short but that there is always room for courtesy.—EMERSON

In Lighter Vein

According to the News

"Do you know anyone," asked the new teacher, "who is ill-clothed, ill-fed, and ill-housed?"

"Yes'm," replied the freckle-faced girl from Turkey Ridge, "stenographers who go to Washington, D. C."

Our Youngest War-Worker

"Mrs. Foster is a native of Wales, and her husband is serving abroad in the R. A. S. C. They have a daughter aged two. She joined the factory 17 months ago. Now she is in charge, under a foreman, of 14 important machines."—Daily Paper. —Punch.

A Verse for Today . . .

And they sang together . . . in praising and giving thanks unto the LORD; because he is good, for his mercy endureth for ever.—EZRA 3:11

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Ambedkar, Bhimrao Ramji (bĕm′-rou räm′-yē ŭm-băd′-kĕr)—Minister of Labor in India.

El Alamein (ăl ȧ′-lā-mīn′)—Mediterranean seaport town in Egypt.

El Daba (ăd dăb′-ȧ)—Egyptian seaport.

Fuka (fōō′-kă)—Egyptian seaport.

Mudaliar, Sir Ramaswami (rä′-mȧ-swä′-mi mōō′-dū-li-är′)—Indian Representative on the War Cabinet and the Pacific War Council.

Procopé, Hjalmar J. (hyäl′-mär prô′-kô-pā)—Finnish Minister to Washington.

Tsouderos, Emmanuel (ĕ-mä-nōō-ĕl′ tsōō′-thĕ-rôs′)—Premier of Greek Government-in-Exile.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bengasi (bĕn-gä′-zē)—Main African base of Axis.

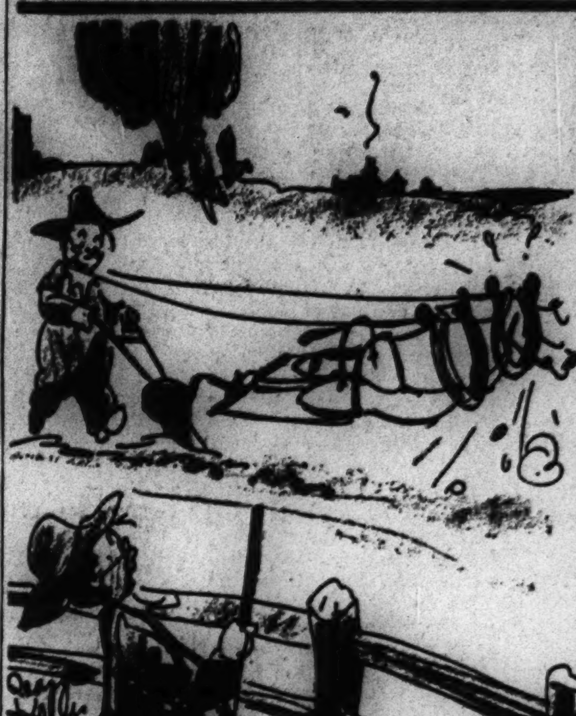
Mayotte (mȧ′-yŏt′)—French island in Mozambique Channel off East Africa.

Staryi Oskol (stä′-rē ŏs-kôl′)—Town on river Oskol in center of Black Earth Area, Russia.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller



"My son in the camouflage corps fixed them up so the flies can't find them."

Did You Ever Wonder

What Is Meant by the "Cracking Process" of Obtaining Gasoline?

Gasoline is obtained from petroleum. Petroleums or crude oils are largely mixtures of various hydrocarbons—a hydrocarbon being a substance made up of hydrogen and carbon in chemical combination.

The various groups or "fractions"

of hydrocarbons in crude oil have different boiling points. At first, petroleum refining consisted simply of stair-step heating or fractional distillation, a different product being boiled off at each step in the heating. Such a process might produce about 20 per cent gasolines and naphthas, 15 per cent kerosene, 40 per cent gas oil, 12 per cent paraffin wax and lubricants, and 13 per cent other products.

The invention of the automobile brought a sudden demand for more gasoline. One of the ways in which this demand was met was through the "cracking still" devised in 1912 by Dr. W. M. Burton and others.

By this "cracking process" the gas-oil fraction from which a certain quantity of gasoline had already been obtained by fractional distillation could be cracked and thus made to yield still more gasoline.

The cracking consisted in breaking down the heavier hydrocarbons of the gas-oil fraction into lighter and more volatile hydrocarbons.

Where distillation simply serves to separate, physically, the different fractions naturally present in crude oil, cracking utilizes temperatures ranging from 750° to 1,200° and pressures as high as 750 pounds per square inch to produce a chemical change in the character of the substance treated, decomposing the heavier portions of the oil into lighter products, particularly gasoline.

This new process not only doubled the yield of gasoline from a given quantity of petroleum, but it also produced a gasoline of much higher quality than that obtained by simple distillation.

Cracking, however, does not take the place of distillation. Rather, it succeeds and supplements it.

W. P. Kessbey

Flowers for the Flowerless

Philadelphia

Back in 1922 a civic-minded citizen outlined a plan whereby flowers could be donated for distribution to institutions and deserving individuals. The plan met with immediate favor and soon was under way.

At first the only source of supply seemed to be the left-over flowers from social affairs and a handful of people volunteered to distribute these. From this small beginning grew an organization that carries on its work throughout the year. As many as 4,000 men and women join in this happy service which is entirely voluntary, non-profit, and without endowment. Flowers come from florists, flower shows, social events and home gardens. Tubs of water are provided at all the railroad terminals and it is not unusual to see business men and women coming in from the suburbs on the early morning trains with arms loaded with blossoms, and deposit them in these attractive booths.

It is estimated that nearly a million bouquets are distributed annually to institutions, homes, hospitals, orphan asylums and individuals through this unique service.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Americans are queer people who aren't enjoying themselves when they're together unless everybody is talking and nobody is listening.

Detroit News: A suburban maid who has had charge of four growing children is now enjoying the peace and quiet of a punch press job in a busy munitions factory.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Most Important Part* By Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Doesn't Forget His Recreation* By Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Cool Reception* By The Hagers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1942

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

General Bloc in Command

Congress might well seek to speed the production of synthetic rubber. But that result is by no means assured by the bill setting up an agency to make rubber from "farm and forest products." Indeed this move is more likely to hamper and delay production.

For it launches a rival program which may absorb materials needed to complete plants for making rubber from oil. It can throw a monkey wrench into a carefully adjusted system of priorities. It is set up in opposition to the desires and the authority of the War Production Board.

If Congress had disregarded the findings of experts, defied the WPB and upset a production program already underway—if it had done all this after careful and impartial consideration there would still be reason enough to question the decision. But the action bears all the earmarks of bloc legislation, passed by a minority to benefit a special interest. Because rubber from alcohol would use grain, the farm bloc has put every pressure behind it.

A court might hold that Congress did not legally pass the bill. In neither House nor Senate was there anything approaching a majority vote. The Senate had a voice vote, with about a dozen "ayes." The House had a standing vote, 104 to 18. Both houses avoided a roll-call which would have disclosed the absence of many members. Some are necessarily at home, conducting primary campaigns. Others are taking unofficial vacations. By a "gentlemen's agreement" no member raised the point of no quorum. Yet there is no evidence that either house had a quorum—the Constitution says "a majority . . . shall constitute a quorum to do business."

Some Congressmen may believe that the big oil companies have brought undue pressure on dollar-a-year men to give alcohol a secondary place in the program. Some may be convinced that the alcohol process is so much faster that the bill setting up a separate agency will not delay the whole program. Some may wish merely to make WPB modify its program, not expecting a separate agency ever to be set up. But it is difficult to believe this measure would have been pushed so far had there not been pressures from the farm bloc.

A great burden of proof rests upon any group which undertakes to upset a war production program and to legislate what kind of materials shall be used. "Forest and farm products" would make good airplanes. Plywood and plastics are being employed for some types, and are doubtless suitable for trainers and sky trucks. But they are not recommended for fighting ships. Will the farm bloc override the engineers and require that bombers and pursuits be made out of soy beans? Such an interference with production plans would be little more unreasonable than this attempt to legislate rubber out of alcohol.

How the war production program could be messed up were it taken out of the hands of the WPB and subjected to log-rolling bloc interests can be faintly imagined. Already the farm bloc, by insisting that farm products be exempted from the price ceilings, has hamstrung an essential section of the President's program for controlling inflation. And the labor bloc, by resisting wage ceilings is doing the same thing. Congress is a vital check on military, naval, and civil administrators' handling of the war effort, but that effort cannot be successfully managed by blocs legislating for special interests.

It is time the American people recognized how blocs operate. In this case the rubber-alcohol bill seems to have been enacted by unconstitutional means. Possibly the farm bloc—if not split as it was by the wheat and corn factions in the struggle over parity loans—could get a majority for its rubber bill, but it might not if the public understood what was going on.

We hope the President will veto this measure and that in the Senate and in the House some member will demand a roll-call. If General Bloc is to take command of America's war effort it should at least be by constitutional procedures.

There Could Be Beef

Apparently Secretary of Agriculture Wickard must put into effect immediately his proposal to establish a livestock price differential favoring shipments to certain markets of the Eastern United States if thousands of butchers and meat handlers—especially in the Boston area—are not to be thrown out of work for the next four to six weeks.

Subsidizing small packers and reducing the Government price for lease-lend and army-navy beef also may help to alleviate the shortage.

The story seems to be that, because of the squeeze between the high price of livestock and the ceiling on meat, packers have not enough beef to go around. Observers of the situation in Chicago, the country's chief packing center, say that packers simply prorated their meat, and that cities in which the ceiling is comparatively high fared better than those in which the ceiling is low.

The local chairman of the meat wholesalers' committee may have given the correct answer as to why Boston seems to have suffered most. The ceiling set on a basis of March prices is unfair, he protests, because that was the period of Lent, when the demand was less and the price low. Lent is largely observed in the Boston area, and doubtless this also applies elsewhere.

If the Department of Agriculture acts quickly, it not only can prevent widespread unemployment, but supply the tables of workers in war industries.

Bouncing Bet

These are the days when old-fashioned Bouncing Bet borders highways and byways of most of America's Northern States with its myriad of pale pink clusters. A ragged kind of freebooting flower that blossoms exuberantly almost anywhere it grows. Not beautiful in single specimen, in mass it becomes a drift of beauty. It escaped from old gardens, we are told—and having once escaped has rampantly gone forward to make for itself a summer's place in the sun.

Brought from Europe for our grandmothers' gardens, it was called by many names. Triumphant in its escape from coddling care, it has taken to the road with a cheery nod for every traveler. Lifting a friendly face for all who pass along paved highway or country trail, "Betty," a common flower, is as reliable and self-reliant as common folks.

Quoting Mr. Gandhi

From mystifying statements by Mohandas K. Gandhi, Sir Stafford Cripps chose a few for broadcast to the United States this week end. One was to the effect that Mr. Gandhi thought it probable that if Britain withdrew from India the Japanese might also keep hands off. Another reflected Mr. Gandhi's fears that presence of Americans in India might mean the adding of American rule to that of Britain in India.

Such statements are amazing to public opinion in the United States, as they must be to peoples in all countries which have been victimized by the Axis. The usefulness in quoting them is to show Americans what sort of problems they would confront had they Britain's responsibilities in India at this grave moment in the history of world freedom.

In some quarters it has been suggested that the British invite the United States to share in a guarantee of future freedom to India. Mr. Gandhi's expressed fears would tend to discourage hope that even such a joint guarantee would satisfy Indian leaders. Whether a guaranty by several United Nations members—including Russia and especially China with her tremendous interests in keeping India out of Axis hands—would have stronger appeal it is hard to say.

A warning just issued by Mr. Gandhi to Japan at least indicates that he does not intend to see India merely exchange imperial yokes. Moreover, Mr. Gandhi appears to have revised in the last few weeks one of the points of view which colored the statements quoted by Sir Stafford—that concerning British and American troops in India. But his entire campaign still has about it a "now or never" quality that recalls an Indian Congress Party newspaper's description of him as a "desperate" man.

Doubtless it was Sir Stafford's knowledge of the volatile elements in the situation that caused him to appeal for understanding and support should Britain have to resort to stern measures to prevent an Indian civil disobedience campaign from endangering the cause of freedom throughout the East. The conflicting character of many of Mr. Gandhi's statements, and his apparent detachment from actuality, have already aroused among many Americans that very sympathy for which Sir Stafford asks.

Our Readers Say—

"Seasiders" Don't Scare

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Having read two articles in the Monitor about the shelling of Seaside, I think you might be interested in a letter I received from my father, who lives in a cottage just whistling distance from the ocean. This letter was in answer to my plea that he come to Portland for the duration. I think it echoes the spirit of most of the people of that town.

"Dear Daughter,

"Glad to get your letter and to know that you all are thinking about me, but if the Japs think they are going to make me run from my own home when I have two grandsons out looking for them, they are very much mistaken. If they shoot at me and miss, I will have the laugh on them, and if they hit me, I won't know anything about it. Anyway, I can take it as well as the Englishmen. Besides, I am busy. Thanks just the same for the offer!"

Portland, Ore. NELLIE H. TURPLE

"No Second Helpings"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read Mr. Harold Fleming's article, "Public Viewed as Demurring to Real Financial Sacrifice."

In all sincerity I wish to invite Mr. Fleming, whenever he happens to be in Los Angeles, to take supper in my home any work-day night. There won't be any second helpings, because this is wartime. There won't be any cake, either.

There is too much to do to take time to complain. When the back almost breaks, we remind our men that it was still worse at Bataan. . . .

We have not seen a movie in about a year. We have spent 60 cents on entertainment in ten months. My neighbor just had her first new coat in seven years and it was a modest one. There are a thousand things we can tell of what Americans are doing to win this war. They have been working, not shouting.

Thank you for everything in The Christian Science Monitor. The paper is a comfort, a strength, and a joy to me. Its value to this household can never be measured in mere words. MRS. DOROTHY C. GREEN

Downey, Calif.

Why Call Them Axis Nations?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A thought has been recurring to me for a number of weeks, and gives me a bit of concern. Why do we call Germany, Italy, and Japan, the "Axis" Powers? There is a half-column of definitions of the word "axis" in the unabridged dictionary, and it is an important word.

The universe revolves in obedience to the law of order and righteousness. Why should we allow the "powers of darkness" to present their claim to that function for our acceptance? We don't accept it! Germany represents not "a new order" but the old order of Cain; Italy is but a crumbling boot of clay; and Japan is not "a rising sun" but a setting sun, totally eclipsed by that Star that appeared 2,000 years ago in the East.

If the Free French are now the Fighting French, to improve the mental outlook, can't we find a different name for Germany, Italy, and Japan? If the readers of the Monitor and editors would give the subject consideration, the world would soon cease saying Axis nations. (MRS.) HANNAH HULTZ

Wingdale, N. Y.

[Editor's note: Current usage of "Axis" began with a speech by Mussolini in 1936. One definition is "an imaginary line."]

Native Dutch Indians Literate

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with interest the quotations from Frank Clune's "Isles of Spice," headed "Road-Signs in Java," on the Home Forum Page recently.

Having lived for a great number of years in Java I must contradict the statement that after more than 300 years of Dutch occupation the majority of the native population are "illiterate." If Mr. Clune happened to travel through the islands of the Archipelago, he surely must have noticed that even the smallest village has its school.

As regards the "road-signs," the fact that these have been put up in pictures does not mean that the native population cannot read. In almost every country traffic notices and cautions are put up in symbol form. [This is especially true in Europe because of the many languages. Editor.]

In the bigger towns of the Dutch East Indies, the majority of the natives read and write Dutch as well as Malay or Javanese. There are many native local daily papers.

The native populations hardly consider Dutch rule as an "occupation." White and colored races live together harmoniously; there has been no disaffection during the Japanese invasion. One could give many touching examples of how the hour of danger has cemented the centuries' old ties between the Dutch and native populations.

New York J. C. VEENENDAAL

World Unity

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To bring about world unity, we must live by the principles of Christianity as set forth by Jesus Christ. We should first recognize these principles within ourselves. World unity will succeed only if the Golden Rule, one of the rudiments of Christianity, is applied. Indeed, it should be the basis of all action. As long as we selfishly care for our own interests, we are not contributing towards this unity. PAULINE MACLENNAN

Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

About Letters

In line with Government-requested economies, communications for the "Our Readers Say" column will not be acknowledged unless the writer so requests. Letters are assumed to be for publication, if not otherwise stated. This newspaper is appreciative of the many fine letters received, and cordially invites their continuance.

Anything Stirring Inside?

On Board the Victory

LONDON

It was a cold, bleak, bitter winter day when I went down to see Portsmouth. Grayness was everywhere. The only splash of light I saw was in the gray whiteness of a gull's wing as it rose from an iron gate that was badly in need of a coat of paint.

But there was a bright warming glow at the back of my mind. I had been invited by the Commander in Chief, Admiral Sir William James, and Lady James, to lunch on Nelson's flagship Victory.

Victory! . . . Sun glinted from the very word. It was something to cling to, driving around the smashed streets of this harbor town. There was more destruction over a concentrated area than I had seen before. Street after street in the heart of this town was razed. Yet the people walked the pavements beside the empty spaces as though the town still stood there. It was as though instead of a bomb bursting here and another there making great gaps in the mass, a hand had cupped itself at one end of a row of buildings and swept it clean away—and then another and another. Yet in the background, of course, one felt the city still there.

* * *

Portsmouth goes on as normally as possible. The people do not look strained. The townspeople go to market, talk on the corners, go to the cinema or the play, enlist, train, go to sea, as they have done through peace and war for centuries. As in all English cities, though, these days there is a notable lack of children. There are more than 3,000 Wrens (Women's Royal Naval Service) stationed in Portsmouth doing some of the work that the men of the Navy used to do. Out of Portsmouth's 260,000 inhabitants, only 1,000 had been lost in the air raids.

There is something so new in the blow that has been struck at the civilization of our times—something so arresting, so disintegrating, that the effect of it, which the future will see, is difficult for us to grasp. You feel, as you look at people in these heavily bombed places, that they are like ants running in what they imagine are still the habitual grooves of their ant-hill after it has been kicked away. If they possibly can they will build it up again, as the people of Portsmouth did one main street of shops. They built the shops again and the shops were bombed again, totally destroyed. Instances of this kind make one feel that fables should be written for the animals about the patience and perseverance of man.

The question which persists in people's minds is whether what we are going through is the twilight of one age or the dawn of another. That is the way an English friend of ours had put it the other night as we sat talking around the fire. In Portsmouth, for instance, you do not feel that the people are fighting tenaciously to cling to the past just as it was. They *know* something is gone, never to return. The question is, *what* is it? That it is not their freedom they know, for that is what they ferociously defend. But in the overturning of industrialism and world economics the people sense change, though they do not understand just what the change will be, or what it will mean to them. But they know what they must go on doing meanwhile, with all their might.

All these are the nebulous intangibles of today. They become almost articulate in a place like Portsmouth.

* * *

The question mark of them still hung, large, palpitating, and rather heavy, on the air, as we drove into the Navy Yard and paused to be inspected by the sentry.

We bumped over the cobbles and past the rows of neat well-built brick houses of the Yard and came to a standstill under a floating covey of plump silver blimps tethered to the quay.

Before us was the Flagship, fresh in its black and yellow paint, its mast soaring skyward, its after castle a bulge of square-paned windows—in fact, every inch of it evocative in strong silence of the clothes, manners, customs, people of the pre-combustion engine era. One glance at it made you feel less need for hurry, for man's natural speed, it seemed to say, was the speed of the wind or the speed of a horse. It was just a short 137 years ago, that the Victory with a company of several other ships of the line, dealt the final crack at Napoleon which finished him on the seas. "Trafalgar," which meant most poignantly when Nelson fought and won and died, means also curtain on one European despot—but even more, curtain on an epoch. The Victory, except for its cannon, would have been completely comprehensible to seamen of the Homeric age, but both they and Nelson's men would be lost in the geometric intricacies of calculation which airplane carriers and steel warships and submarines call for.

So to look at Nelson's flagship was in a way to look back across the dividing line of history.

* * *

And then we went up the gangplank. It was a splendid oak gangplank, scrubbed to the color of white sand. I felt an unexplainable reassurance as we neared the ship. The unforgettableness of it all was already stamped on my mind. And the significance of it revealed itself to me then and there; I glanced down as I stepped aboard and there in strong, bold letters on a brass ledge was the single word: VICTORY.

"That," I thought as we shook hands with the waiting officers, "is what I felt pulsing through the negation of destruction in Portsmouth—the firm, positive, affirmation —Victory!". . . Sun, I had thought, glinted from the word. It does more than that. It burns through.

In Nelson's green-paneled cabin, with its square-paned windows stretching all across the aft of the ship, Lady James received us. And she made us feel so at home at once that it seemed the most natural thing in the world to be perching on the window ledge where Nelson used to sit, and looking out over the serious face of Portsmouth Harbor, 1942 version. What, it was impossible not to wonder, would Nelson think of it all—the black and silver blimps, the sailless ships, the cranes and derricks, the huge trucks, the women in uniform?

Later, standing on the deck of the Victory, where Nelson fell, and thinking of Trafalgar, I looked out over Portsmouth Harbor again and Portsmouth Navy Yard, where every human movement that was made, is connected directly or indirectly with the united effort toward another victory. And I looked beyond all that to Portsmouth town, where so many of the wives of the Navy work, strive, endure—toward victory, too.

BARBARA ELLIS BROWNE

The Wide Horizon

No Prima Donnas on B-17's

American Air Force Press Release

MAXWELL FIELD, ALA.

A Southeast Training Center communiqué issued here reveals that an old, non-secret, but highly destructive weapon is being put aboard Flying Fortresses at Sebring, Fla., where bomber crews rehearse for combat.

The weapon is not kept under canvas covers, as is the bombsight. Nor is it shielded from German or Jap. They have proved that they cannot imitate it or manufacture it in any large quantities.

The weapon is the friendship and comradeship, of the grinning American variety, which makes teams "hit it off" together. It is the thing which comes from men knowing each other, and practicing at one job long enough to know where abilities leave off and limitations begin.

On the ground it's something that makes crew members talk about home in pine barracks; behind the guns of the B-17 it can be the most terrible thing a Jap has to face.

So well do officials realize the value of this kind of team play that at Hendricks Field where crews are made up to fight for the duration, it is a thing as carefully put together as a demolition bomb.

Fit the right parts of a demolition bomb side by side and it won't be a dud when the time comes for it to go off. You can depend on it. Crews are that way. Hendricks makes sure that men who go out to fight together like each other.

* * *

Nine men make up the crew of a B-17. They are four officers, the pilot, co-pilot, navigator, and bombardier; and five non-coms or enlisted men—the radio operator, aerial engineer, three fixed gunners and a flexible or roving gunner.

Each one of the nine has a good right to demand to know the other eight when he is assigned to work with them for the first time. For, once in a B-17, one thing is more obvious than anything else. Crew members, all specialists graduated from different type schools, no longer must function as nine individuals but as one. In their $350,000 carrier of TNT, they must interlock as closely as the parts of a watch.

If anywhere along a 2,000-mile run the smallest error slips between the directions of the navigator and the way the pilot carries them out, both ship and crew may be lost.

If pilot and bombardier do not work together with clockwork precision within a 45-second run to the target, the entire mission, at hazard to plane and crew, goes for naught.

If the engineer cannot distinguish each wire among a maze of wires controlling the working parts of the bomber, the ship may fail to respond at some very inopportune moment.

If the radio man does not know his stuff, why risk the ship on the mission at all?

And if the gunners, radio man, navigator, bombardier, and engineer—all of whom man machine guns in combat—cannot cover every foot of surrounding sky with lead, destruction stares the entire crew in the face.

That may explain why crew members at Sebring, in so far as possible, live together, eat together, and go to the corner drug store together. The time is short. Every minute the crewmen spend learning something about each other—in the air or on the ground—is time well spent.

* * *

The pilot is the senior officer and captain of each crew because he is the only man who has had at least a full year of flying duty when he joins the crew. But he, like co-pilot, navigator, and bombardier—freshly commissioned from training schools and wearing new, shiny wings—is a student officer and goes to ground school most of the time he is not flying.

Among other things, each crewman learns in ground school to identify scale models of Jap battleships so that if and when he sees the real thing, he will recognize it.

Flying missions are of three general types: Fighter control missions, in which formations of Fortresses learn to concentrate their fire in the face of an attacking enemy; patrol missions, in which the same formations combine business and pleasure by patrolling for submarines over the Gulf of Mexico; and bombing missions, in which they pockmark near-by bombing ranges with 100-pound sandfilled duds.

Throughout the training period an eagle eye is out for any personality clashes that might come up. There must be no round pegs in square holes in the B-17.

"It boils down to this," said a Lieutenant whose crew awaited combat orders the other day. "Men who know each other best like each other best, and men who like each other best, fight together best. It's simple. That's all there is to it."

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